

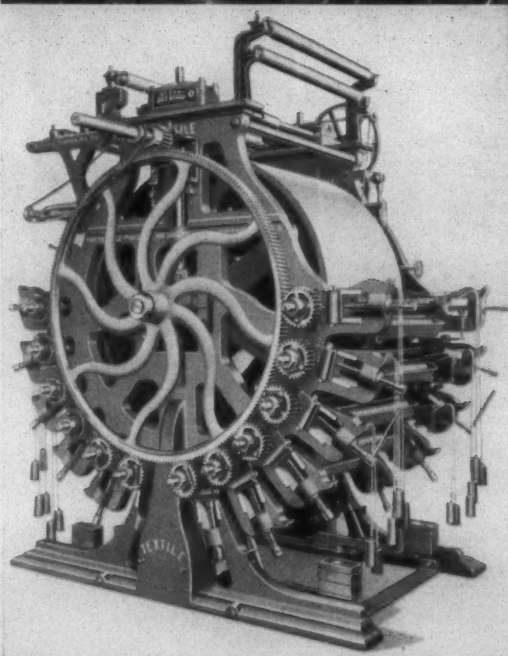
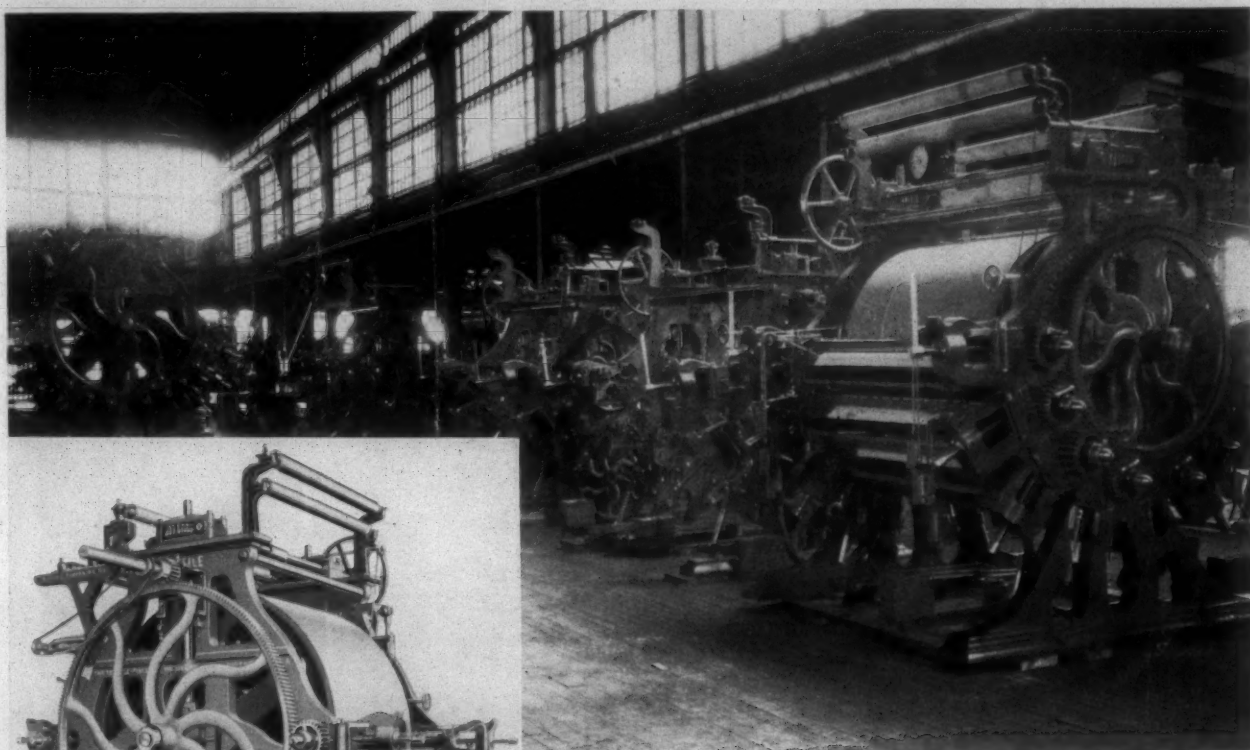
INSTITUTE FOR  
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 27, 1930

No. 13



12-Color Printing Machine

## Does "TEXTILE" Build Printing Machines?

**CERTAINLY**—to any width and number of colors. The above photograph recently taken in our shop shows Printing Machines being assembled on our Erecting Floor.

Printers prefer "Textile" machines because of their operating convenience, the interchangeability of parts, plus the precision with which component parts are manufactured and assembled resulting in accurate registration being maintained at capacity speeds on long runs.

Furthermore "Textile" builds every other machine used in a Print Works. All of these machines and more are illustrated in our latest catalog entitled "Printing Machinery." We shall be glad to send you your copy. Write today.

## THE TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO.

HARRIS & SIMS AVES., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York Office  
50 Church St.

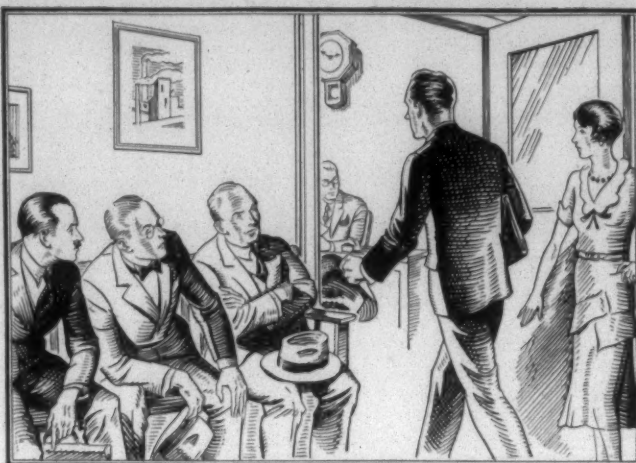
Southern Representative  
H. G. Mayer, Charlotte, N. C.

Machinery for

Bleaching, Mercerizing, Dyeing, Drying, Printing and Finishing Textile Fabrics and Warp Yarns

# Here are the Crucial Minutes

*... which the  
business paper  
helps to save*



"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office.

A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

And it won't! For the average time given to salesmen is brief—heart-breakingly brief, sometimes. In retail stores it varies between 4 minutes in department stores and 21 minutes in furniture stores, with an average for all lines of 12 minutes per interview. In industrial concerns it is scarcely longer.

Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

tion, advertising—to stand or fall on the result of personal salesmanship. Here are the crucial minutes when a man must sell.

And because these selling minutes are so few, so precious, it is important to save them for actual selling, to free the hands of salesmen for the important work which can only be done face to face with the buyer.

It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches in advance the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.



THIS SYMBOL identifies an ABP paper . . . It stands for honest, known, paid circulation; straight-forward business methods, and editorial standards that insure reader interest . . . These are the factors that make a valuable advertising medium.

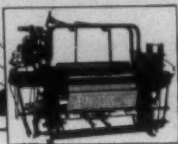
This publication is a member of the Associated Business Papers, Inc. . . a cooperative, non-profit organization of leading publications in the industrial, professional and merchandising fields, mutually pledged to uphold the highest editorial, journalistic and advertising standards.

+ + + + +

**THE ASSOCIATED BUSINESS PAPERS, INC.**  
TWO-NINETY-FIVE MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK CITY



# LOOMINARIES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



CUSTOMER:

"Why should I  
buy Crompton & Knowles  
Silk and Rayon Looms,  
Mr. Verry?"

MR. VERRY:\*

**F**IRST,—because if you have been in the silk business or have been in any way connected with it, you already know the superiority of our product.

"Second,—because we are the largest manufacturers of Silk and Rayon looms in this or any other country, and there must be a sound reason for this situation.

"Because we have been the pioneers in nearly every improvement connected with these looms in the last thirty years—witness our unexpired patents on silk looms alone.

"Because our quality of workmanship and material is controlled by jigs, fixtures, laboratory tests and standards, on very much the same scale as is the practice in the automotive industry.

"Because our selling prices are not one penny more than the product justifies.

"Because we alone can make you two- or four-shuttle, automatic bobbin-changing looms, or can arrange our looms to take such automatic features at a later date.

"Because we can equip our non-automatic looms with a feeler motion to stop the loom before the filling runs out—an example of our pioneering.

"Because we have a staff of engineers and salesmen who are trained and so distributed territorially as to be of continual



assistance to you on every question within our experience.

"Because warehouses filled with supply parts are so located as to give you nearly overnight service on items involved in the manufacture of these latest types of looms.

"In brief—because we know how, are ready, and are anxious to give you the best loom for your particular qualities. We are

\*Vice-President of Crompton & Knowles, who can already look back to forty years' experience in influencing the progress of weaving methods.

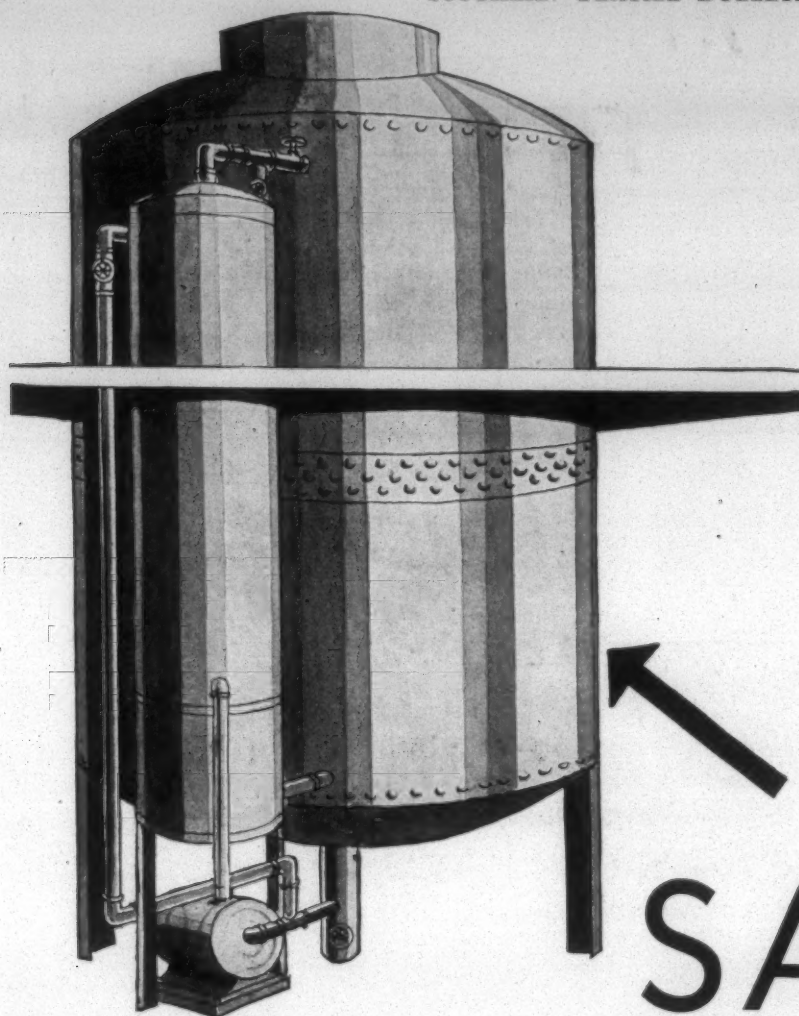


custom loom builders and can meet the most exacting requirement. Here in Worcester we can show you what we are doing."

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.    PHILADELPHIA, PA.    ALLENTOWN, PA.    PATERSON, N.J.  
S. B. ALEXANDER, SOUTHERN MANAGER    -    -    -    CHARLOTTE, N.C.



# SAFETY WHEN YOU BLEACH WITH PEROXIDE

Makers of  
ALBONE  
(25 vol.)  
ALBONE "C"  
(100 vol. Electrolytic)  
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE  
PERBORATES  
SOLOZONE  
(130 vol.)

THERE is no sale for acid-damaged cloth.

Play safe! Bleach with Peroxide.

Only mildly alkalined solutions touch the fabric from start to finish of this process.

The R & H system of Peroxide bleaching equalizes the cost of old and new methods. Any kier can be adapted for its use at little expense. Write for the facts.

*The*  
**ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.**

INCORPORATED

10 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

*R & H*  
**CHEMICALS**



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., Under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897

VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 27, 1930

No. 13

## N. C. Association Meets at Pinehurst

THE Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina held its regular winter meeting in Pinehurst on Friday and Saturday of last week. The attendance was very representative of the industry in this State. As is customary at the winter meeting, the program was given over largely to recreational and entertainment features.

A golf tournament on Friday afternoon was the opening event of the meeting. On Friday evening, the banquet session was held at the Carolina Inn. Will D. Briggs, president of the Association, was toastmaster. The principal address was by Con McCole, well known humorist.

The business session on Saturday morning was featured by an address by Bryan W. Sipe, statistician of the North Carolina Department of Conservation. Mr. Sipe was introduced by J. W. Harrellson, director of the Conservation Department, who asked that the cotton manufacturers co-operate in the Made-in-Carolina movement.

Mr. Sipe gave a talk on the general situation of the industries of the State and the revenue derived therefrom, which he said in normal years amounts to a billion and a quarter dollars. Speaking of the results from the State-wide exhibit of North Carolina made products, he said three score or more merchants made written reports to the conservation department which were classified into seven classifications as follows:

1. The first group relates to the matter of a North Carolina label. The opinion was freely expressed that each article manufactured in this State should bear a label or rider showing the origin in North Carolina.

2. The second group of suggestions relates to the sales policy. They may be summarized thus: Manufacturers' representatives should call on retailers in order to make their goods known and in order to explain the manufacturing processes. Manufacturers who sell direct to retailers and to jobbers in the same territory cause confusion in the minds of buyers. They should sell one or the other; and goods should be packed so as to be sold in smaller quantities to retailers.

3. With reference to price, merchants said manufacturers should make the price attractive enough so that the retailer would want to push his products.

4. With regard to quality, the merchants reported North Carolina made goods often are not finished as well as Eastern made goods. More attention, they said, should be given to finish and design.

5. Suggestions in reference to advertising: Co-operative newspaper advertising on the part of manufacturers; continuous advertising in the newspapers by individual manufacturers; local newspaper advertising over names of stores selling goods; direct mail advertising by manufacturers; supply cuts, mats and advertising suggestions

to merchants; supply suggestions with window cards and placards for use inside the stores; and supply merchants with window dressing material and window dressers.

6. Manufacturers should give more attention to style and color combinations in order to keep up with the decrees of fashion; the merchants suggested two general ways of doing this; employ a fashion scientist to give fashion information as to colors and patterns and to work out color combinations and designs in keeping with the seasons demands; and keep in touch with big retailers and get reports on items which are tested and are developing into best sellers.

North Carolina manufacturers miss out on opportunities to develop additional business because they do not make enough colors and items. Some of the items which should be manufactured in North Carolina, say the merchants, are: Boys' wash suits and blouses, children's wash dresses, women's cotton dresses, women's cotton and rayon cotume slips, men's and women's pajamas, shoes, rugs, neckties, women's cotton handkerchiefs, children's hosiery, cheese cloth, Birdseye cloth, cotton netting, cotton-picking sheets made of low-grade cotton, horse collar pads, rubber novelties, school tablets and processed foods of all sorts.

Reports of the secretary, Hunter Marshall, Jr., of Charlotte, and committees, on routine matters, were read.

The convention indorsed the proposals of the Arkwrights, the Southern textile research body, to establish as complete a textile laboratory as possible at some convenient location to have sufficient equipment to enable them to do general testing for the individual as well as the mill.

Resolutions of condolence were passed to the families of the Association's former president, the late C. G. Hill, of Charlotte, John Q. Gant, of Burlington, and Charles Iceman, of Monroe. Votes of thanks were accorded the management and orchestra of the Carolina Hotel where the convention was held. Also to W. H. Williard of Charlotte, for handling the golf tournament and the Association committees handling the convention.

The State of North Carolina does not devote the attention to the development of industry which its importance in the life of the State deserves, Col. Harrellson told the manufacturers.

"The aggregate income from agriculture on North Carolina is about four hundred million dollars annually," the speaker said. "Manufacturer products of the State in normal years are valued at about a billion and a quarter dollars, or about three times as much as all farm products. Not so long ago agriculture was the most important single activity in the State.

# Answers Those Who Oppose Elimination of Night Work For Women and Minors

SINCE the beginning of the movement to eliminate night work for women and minors in the cotton textile industry, a great many Southern newspapers have expressed editorial approval of the policy.

The most comprehensive editorial we have seen on the subject appeared recently in the *Gastonia Gazette*. In this editorial the *Gazette* gives answers to the various arguments against the proposal.

The opinion of those without the industry is often very valuable. We feel that the *Gazette's* opinion will be received with much interest by textile men and feel that it should receive careful consideration. The editorial is given in full, below.—Editor.

A month has now elapsed since the Cotton-Textile Institute officially recommended that the employment of women and minors in cotton mills be discontinued during the night hours. From the first this proposal has received a remarkably enthusiastic endorsement from a large portion of the industry, resulting thus far in individual announcements by mills representing over twenty million spindles that they propose to adopt the recommendation. Consideration of the matter has brought to light certain specific objections which have been raised chiefly by mills comprising the minority which has not yet seen its way clear to participate in this industry-wide program.

This specific proposal undoubtedly took definite form only after the most careful study by the Institute of all aspects of the situation. This organization is in a position to sound and examine all shades of sentiment, both within and without the industry, and to study more comprehensive facts and statistics than are available to any other agency. Furthermore, before the proposal was presented to the cotton mills it had received the unanimous endorsement both of the Institute's executive committee and of its board of directors. Both these bodies contain equal Southern and Northern representation.

In addition to participation by mills representing a great majority of the entire industry, the plan has had almost unanimous public endorsement both from individuals, from the press, and from government agencies. Such an overwhelmingly favorable preponderance of opinion from all sources would seem to argue convincingly that this undertaking, which has been regarded in some quarters as the most forward-looking step any industry has voluntarily considered in the past century, is fundamentally sound.

Hence it is timely and constructive to inquire what objections have been raised by the minority opposed to, or indifferent to the proposal and to examine their validity. The counter arguments which have come to our notice are to the following effect:

1. That the recommendation should have proposed complete elimination of night operation.

2. That executives subscribing to the proposal in many cases cannot be depended upon to respect their signatures, consequently that mills conscientiously abiding by the policy will be penalized by the unfair practices of others, and that this justifies the conclusion that the matter should be approached only by legislative action.

3. That a general reduction in night operation will eventually lead to the building of more mills, which will thus render more permanent the excess capacity of the industry.

4. That the operatives thus eliminated from the night shift will be added to the large body of unemployed and that means must be found to support them.

5. That mill communities will suffer by being bereft of the wages paid to such night workers.

6. That reduction of night work will result in reduced consumption of cotton.

7. That the entire proposal is one emanating from Northern sources and is designed to enable Northern mills to profit at the expense of the Southern branch of the industry.

8. That many mills have heavy investments in housing facilities for night workers and that these will become useless and obsolete as a result of the proposal.

9. That many women prefer, for one reason or another, to work at night.

The foregoing arguments have been put forth mainly by manufacturers or by parties associated in some way with the textile industry. A tenth objection is advanced by a political organization of women which is in no way closely related or concerned with the problems of the textile industry. This organization argues that the proposal discriminates against women by proposing that women be thrown out of work and displaced by men.

The first two objections seem to represent opinions which are substantially in accord with the fundamental purposes of the proposal but which disagree with its specific mode of approach. To examine their soundness first requires a brief explanation of the generally accepted reasons for the present undertaking and the conditions which have given it birth.

The cotton textile industry has for years suffered from overproduction. Under the operating conditions obtaining since the World War the productive capacity of the industry has been greater than was warranted by the consumption of cotton goods. This does not mean that there are too many cotton mills if they are operated on normal working schedules, but that with many mills running day and night there is an excess capacity which can only be overcome by reducing the working time or by abandoning some of the mills. The latter process has been operative in recent years and has resulted in the elimination of millions of spindles. This situation inevitably raises the question whether it is not less painful to reduce working time than completely to eradicate entire manufacturing units with complete loss to all those depending upon them.

Not only has the practice of night operation contributed greatly to the overproduction in the industry and thereby resulted in accumulation of large stocks of unsold goods, frequent and drastic curtailment, with concurrent hardships to employees and elimination of profit to the mills, but the very flexibility of the productive schedule, due to the ease with which mills can undertake night operation, has removed all semblance of stability from the cloth and yarn markets. In the face of large stocks of goods on hand, and even under conditions which may



seem about to become stable, buyers become extremely reluctant to make purchases because they realize that as soon as prices are profitable, even to the lowest cost mills, many units will undertake night operation and promptly flood the market with goods. This speedily brings about a reduction of prices and causes loss, not only to the mills and to its employees, who are rendered semi-idle by the curtailment which inevitably follows, but also to those customers who have been willing to purchase goods at prices which would afford the mills a profit.

There are certain fundamental operations in a cotton mill, we understand, which can most economically be performed by female operatives. If such operatives are barred from night employment, the night operation of mills will apparently become less attractive and managements will be less eager to undertake it.

Furthermore, the cotton textile industry has, on many occasions, been subjected to unfavorable publicity, whether justified or otherwise, as being an industry characterized by low wages and long hours, which has subsisted to a large extent upon the labor of women and children and upon night operation. The present move, we understand, is governed fully as much by humane intentions as by economic considerations, the belief being evident that for social, humane, and physiological reasons it is not justifiable to cause women or minors to engage in hard labor during the night hours.

In spite of the fact that a large majority of the industry has already publicly proclaimed its intention of adherence to the proposed policy, we have seen that a substantial minority has thus far, nevertheless, stood aloof. From our detached viewpoint, it would seem that this in itself is a sufficient answer to those who would advocate at this time a complete abandonment of night operation. If any important opposition exists to the Institute's recommendation it would seem that an absolute ban on all night operation would have no chance of favorable consideration, even by a bare majority. Indeed we believe that there is no question in the minds of those closest to the situation that such a drastic proposal would encounter certain defeat, hence those who shun the milder recommendation for such a reason are in the position of refusing to consider a practical scheme for betterment which has excellent chances of success, and of preferring to see the industry remain in its present chaotic state because an impossible, but to their minds ideal, situation cannot be brought about overnight. They apparently ignore altogether the possibility that the present measure, incomplete as it seems to them, may lead, more rapidly than perhaps anyone expects, to the full consummation of their desires.

Moreover, the complete abandonment of night operation would involve certain dangers of grave moment. It would throw men and women alike out of employment, thus placing a far greater burden on the laboring classes than the existing proposal. It would also leave no facility at the disposal of the industry and its customers in case daytime operation alone proved insufficient to meet a growing or a suddenly increased demand for goods. This would inevitably lead to the building of additional cotton mills which is a contingency no present manufacturer cares to contemplate. Indeed practically every other argument advanced against the present proposal would be tremendously strengthened if the Institute's plan were as drastic as these parties advocate. Thus the mills which withhold their approval of the present plan for any such reasons are in effect moving to defeat any possible consideration of the idea which they have so closely in mind.

A similar situation obtains in respect to those manu-

facturers who distrust their associates to the extent of contending that no plan is desirable for effecting the present undertaking except one which involves legislation. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that Federal legislation cannot be sought in regard to such matters. The constitution would prevent any such legislation on this subject. This has been made clear by the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that the child labor law was unconstitutional. Various efforts in the past to secure State legislation have indicated that this could not be accomplished in any reasonable length of time. Each State fears that if it leads the way in such matters its action will result to the disadvantage of its citizens and industries because other States will be tempted to avoid such measure in the desire to propagandize the seeming industrial advantages in their own domains.

It is also evident that the great majority of manufacturers view such legislation with the greatest repugnance, not only because this would lead to further governmental interference with business at a time when such policies seem to have passed the period of general public approval, but also because such enactments are apt to be designed without sufficient elasticity and consideration of technical factors and thus to become burdensome and exasperating. It would be years before such a program of State legislation would become effective on an industry-wide basis, the political campaigns necessary for its success would be extremely expensive, and in the meanwhile the industry would still be in the throes of its present suffering, and women and children would still be working at night.

Whether such a program could ever be made effective or not is a matter which is open to grave doubt. Those who avoid the present proposal for such a reason are very definitely standing in the way of an immediate and sure improvement in the condition of the industry, and are identifying themselves with a policy of inaction and procrastination.

Moreover, from an outsider's standpoint, an attitude on the part of any mill that it cannot afford to undertake certain measures because it does not believe that its competitors' signatures can be depended upon appears a most impolitic stand at a time when conditions are so critical as to demand the highest degree of co-operation. Such a pronouncement is certainly not conducive to progress in any direction and is bound to be injurious to whatever confidence does exist. However, the manner in which the mills have recently collaborated in respect to balancing production and other emergency measures very definitely indicates that a more thorough-going spirit of co-operation exists today than has ever before been achieved. Those who attempt to raise questions of good faith at this time definitely impair this tendency.

The contention that benefits derivable from this proposal may lead to the building of additional mills would, if it were well founded, be a most compelling reason why the mills should unhesitatingly adopt the measure. We understand that the cost of building a new mill today is at least twice the average cost per unit of the mills now in existence. The present mills, as a whole, have apparently been unable recently to return profits. If adoption of the Institute's recommendation will make profits attractive to mills which cost twice as much as our present mills, the outlook, in the event of its adoption, should indeed be a rosy one for the present manufacturers for years to come. However, the very nature of the present proposal is such as to militate against any likelihood of additional mills being built, because it leaves the way open for mills to operate at night with adult male labor. Long before the market situation becomes sufficiently

favorable to attract new capital many mills will have undertaken night operation conducted exclusively by men.

The arguments that women night workers will be thrown out of employment, that night payrolls will be reduced, and that less cotton will be consumed may all be met by the fact that in the long run the industry must produce only what it can sell. The factors which limit the consumption of cotton, the amount of payrolls, and the number of employees are undeniably the volume of goods which can be sold and the prices which can be obtained for them. It is absurd to argue that a change in standard working hours is going to alter the amount of cotton which will be consumed. That will be governed by the pounds of cotton required to manufacture the goods which can be sold. It is equally absurd, but perhaps less apparently so, to argue that an alteration in working schedules will of itself affect the amount of wages which mills will pay. If a given amount of goods is sold it will require the labor of a certain number of hands to produce these goods, and it then becomes a question whether the wages of these hands shall be paid for work performed at night or for work performed during the day.

With night employment existing to a large extent throughout the industry most mills have found it necessary frequently and drastically to curtail their operations. The amount of such curtailment has exceeded 50 per cent of normal running time in many cases. These conditions have resulted in distress and utter discouragement to all cotton mill workers alike, whether employed on day or night shifts.

If this were a constant and steady reduction of income for all the workers the situation would be sad enough, but the fluctuating nature of these reductions makes matters worse. Workers will have several weeks of full employment and will believe they are justified in incurring certain financial obligations only to find unexpectedly that their wages are for weeks so reduced by curtailment that they are unable to pay for the bare necessities of living. The fact is that only enough wages can be paid to cover the manufacture of such goods as can be sold. It thus becomes a question whether it is not better to withdraw all wages from a certain class of individuals, whose employment at night is generally conceded to be wrong, or to continue this employment which receives general public condemnation and thereby to reduce the incomes of all workers for the benefit of this special class. If night operation continues to its past extent no workers can expect full pay envelopes for any great length of time, but if exclusive day operation were the general rule all remaining employees could look for full and steady employment. In neither event will the income of the community as a whole be any greater until sales increase or prices become sufficient to warrant higher wage rates. The existing schedules of operation simply cause the same sum to be distributed more thinly over a larger number of workers.

The problem as to how women and minors eliminated from night work will be supported is one which each mill or community must solve in its own way, but there is excellent reason, we feel, for believing that the improved market stability which can be expected, if the Institute's proposal becomes successful, will result in prices for cotton goods which will enable all mills to disburse payrolls sufficient to support their communities.

It seems to us unfortunate in the extreme that well-meaning individuals have misled themselves to the point of seeing an aspect of sectionalism in this policy. The

contention that this program emanates from any particular section of the industry seems, from the very nature of the matter, to be absolutely unfounded, and its introduction at this stage is very definitely destructive and injurious. Past and present conditions have caused the products of the entire industry to be sold at prices below cost of production, have with drawn all profits, and have caused untold suffering among the workers. Modification of such conditions could hardly be ruinous to the major section of the industry. This would seem axiomatic.

However, it may well be a fact that under normal conditions, and for reasons, Southern mills can operate more economically than Northern mills. We believe this to be true and believe that it is so for reasons entirely apart from any question of night operation. If such is the case any plan which will enable Northern mills to earn profits should provide considerably more profit for Southern mills. If, however, Southern night-running mills have any real advantage as a direct result of night operation, this very condition, if it persists, will encourage more and more Northern mills to transfer their operations to the South and to undertake the very night operation which the opponents of the present plan seem to value so highly. This will cause further over-production and further demoralization to the extent that any imaginary advantage in double shift operation will be speedily destroyed. It is evident, however, that the opportunity to operate at night affords no profound advantage, because while the practice remains general, curtailment will remain general, and any hypothetical saving in cost believed to result from night operation will be rapidly devoured by the heavy losses during periods of curtailment.

Aside from any abstract reasoning in the matter, it is unthinkable that the distinguished and able Southern manufacturers represented on the Cotton-Textile Institute's executive committee and board of directors should have been so obtuse as to have endorsed and sanctioned this proposal without a dissenting voice if there had been anything in it which would be destructive of Southern prosperity and the welfare of Southern people. Furthermore it is known that this proposition to eliminate women and children from night work was advanced in meetings of Southern manufacturers in the South last summer and that these meetings were preceded by recommendations of such a policy on the part of other leading Southern manufacturers, notably the president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina in his annual address. Surely all of these gentlemen cannot be so stupid, so blind, or so malevolent toward their native Southland as this particular contention would imply.

That many mills have extensive housing facilities for night employes is undeniable. In many cases these represent a substantial investment. However, the mills face a situation for which some cure must be found. The industry cannot go on over-producing; and to reduce over-production there must be either a curtailment of operations or a liquidation of plants. The night villages are there but gross returns under present conditions, far from being adequate to provide profits are not sufficient to meet expenses. Shall the industry proceed in a state of inaction, continuing to lose money merely because of a reluctance to admit that it has excess housing facilities, or shall it face that fact squarely, assume its loss on this minor part of its property, and go forward with a schedule which should in the long run provide profits? Equally, is it reasonable that because some women prefer to work at night this vast industry should continue in a

(Continued on Page 27)



# Methods of Dyeing Silk Hosiery

**T**HE best knit stocking in the world is of no commercial value until after it has been boiled off, dyed or bleached, and finished. There are at least three methods used today to boil-off and dye silk hosiery. Regardless of the method used in dyeing, perfect results cannot be obtained unless the proper degumming agents are used to remove the sericin from the silk either before dyeing or during the dyeing process.

Inasmuch as boiling off or degumming is of major importance, the writer will discuss the various materials used to boil-off or degum hosiery, either before or during the dyeing process, and point out the advantages and disadvantages of the materials used and the various methods employed.

The common materials used for boiling off or degumming hosiery are soap solutions, boil-off oils and mixtures of sulphonated oils, silicate of soda and caustic soda. The oldest material used for the purpose is soap. Soap has been a valuable degumming agent in boiling off silk goods where a portion of the boil-off bath is used in the subsequent dye bath, but, inasmuch as practically no dip-dyed hosiery is colored in a gum-soap bath, the necessity of using soap in this operation is eliminated. The amount of soap necessary for this treatment varies between 15 per cent and 35 per cent, based on the dry weight of the hosiery being boiled off. The more soap used the more rapid will be the boil-off or degumming; that is to say, the sericin will be removed from the silk in a shorter time.

Certain methods of boiling off have been proposed whereby the hosiery is partly boiled off in a very concentrated soap bath, using 35 per cent to 40 per cent of soap, and then removed from this bath, the boiling off being finished in a more dilute soap bath. The next lot of silk is first boiled off in a fresh, strong soap bath, and then the finishing of the boil-off is conducted in the partially exhausted bath previously used. This method is open to criticism because of the excessive length of time required to conduct the boil-off operation, the enormous consumption of soap and the soiling of the boil-off bath due to the accumulation of tint, needle oil and other impurities contaminating the bath.

Where the silk is boiled off in one bath the results obtained are far from satisfactory. In the first place, the enormous amount of soap necessary to produce good results increases the cost of the operation. Secondly, the length of time required to boil off the silk hosiery with a mild soap solution cuts down the production of the dye house, which is a serious drawback at the present time when so many small lots of hosiery are being dyed. Thirdly, the action of soap as a boil-off agent in degumming silk hosiery is not a uniform process by reason of the fact that, when the hosiery is boiled off in net bags, the soap solution does not quickly penetrate through the contents of the entire bag, and consequently the stockings on the outside of the bag are degummed to a greater degree than those near the center. This is liable to lead to such difficulties as uneven dyeing and stiff, harsh goods caused by incomplete removal of the gum. A fourth objection to soap as a degumming agent is that the impurities in the silk are for the most part of a fatty-acid character. The soap is hydrolized to a certain extent; that is to say, it is partly broken up, liberating alkali particles which combine with the fatty acid in the silk very quickly, and consequently the degumming effect of the soap is retarded and brought to a stand-still as soon as sufficient fatty acids have been removed from the silk

to take up any alkalinity split off from the soap solution by hydrolysis.

## BOIL-OFF OILS

A properly made boil-off oil will degum the silk hosiery more rapidly than soap. This will enable the dyer to materially increase his dye-house production. Furthermore, the hosiery will be thoroughly boiled off with a smaller amount of a boil-off oil than of soap, and consequently these oils are more economical in their use. A properly made oil will penetrate the hosiery more rapidly than the soap, and thus the goods are degummed more economical in their use. A properly made oil will penetrate the hosiery more rapidly than the soap, and thus the goods are degummed more uniformly and evenly.

Unfortunately, there are many boil-off oils on the market which are not scientifically manufactured. In other words, they are prepared without taking into consideration the properties of silk. Many of them consist solely of sulphonated oils and alkalies. These products are, in reality, nothing more than strong alkaline soaps made from a saponified, sulphonated oil. Boil-off oils of this nature are objectionable by reason of the fact that they are too alkaline; that is to say, they cause too much hydrolysis in the boil-off bath and injure the silk, making it tender and rough and producing an appearance in the stockings which resembles sleazy knitting.

It has been known for some time that silicate of soda has a tendency to control the degumming of silk and prevent any destructive action caused by excessive amounts of caustic soda. This has led a number of hosiery dyers to attempt to manufacture their own boil-off agents by adding to the boil-off bath a certain amount of sulphonated oil, silicate of soda, and, occasionally, a certain percentage of caustic soda. Unless a degumming bath of this character has been made by a chemist of experience, troubles will occur which may not show up immediately, but will be revealed in subsequent operations. These are primarily attributable to the chemical reaction which takes place when sulphonated oil and silicate of soda are mixed.

Sulphonated oils, for the most part, are always finished on the fatty-acid side.

## DISADVANTAGES OF SILICATE OF SODA

Silicate of soda is a compound which can be broken down into silicon oxide and caustic soda. Consequently, when any acid is introduced into the bath the alkalinity (caustic soda) is neutralized and the silicon oxide is deposited in the form of a flocculent jell. This may be deposited on the silk in a fine granular form which resembles fine sand, or it may float on the top of the bath in the form of a scum which will attach itself to the stockings when the bath is drained.

The most suitable degumming agent is the right kind of a prepared boil-off oil, manufactured under constant supervision of skillful chemists who test and control each phase of its manufacture. The use of such a product assures the hosiery dyer of trouble-free and satisfactory results.

## USING THE ONE-BATH PROCESS

The next point to consider is the method of boiling off and dyeing; that is to say, will the dyer select the one-bath process, the two-bath process or the acid method? Each method has certain advantages as well as disadvantages. The one-bath method, if used properly, is said to be more economical than the two-bath method or the acid method, by reason of the fact that it only requires

(Continued on Page 28)

# The Popularity of Cotton

THE following article on the popularity of cotton fabrics was prepared by the Cotton-Textile Institute for publication in the National Laundry Journal and illustrates the constructive work being done by the Institute.

To an exceptional degree, laundryowners and the cotton textile industry have common interests. Every one wears or uses cotton goods in some form and the more these uses are developed the larger these markets become for the cotton manufacturer, with resultant benefit to the laundryowner.

The launderability of cotton is one of its unique advantages. It is the fundamental common interest in the efforts being made to enlarge the demand for cotton goods by various agencies within the cotton industry at this time when the laundry industry seeks to enlarge its own business.

For more than three years the Cotton-Textile Institute, representing the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States, has been engaged in a comprehensive effort to extend the market for all kinds of cotton goods. Its "new uses" section has been concerned entirely with the promotion and extension of uses of cotton in industry for household purposes and for wearing apparel.

## COTTON BECOMES FASHIONABLE

To a large extent the public thinks of cotton in terms of wearing apparel, although this use represents only a part of the many and varied uses of cotton in daily life. During the past two years, the Institute has conducted a special educational and promotional campaign in behalf of styled cottons. As a result of these activities and the work of a number of individual mills, wholesale and retail merchants and others concerned with style, demand of cotton has risen to its present prominence in the field of fashion.

It is evident that this great popularity of cotton is not entirely a sudden or spontaneous development but rather the result of advantages and improvements which have been in evidence during recent years. Much of the progress which cotton has made in gaining greater consumer acceptance for wearing apparel directly reflects the progress which has been made in improving the technique of styling and design.

To take advantage of the favorable style trend which was noted in its market studies and to accelerate this wherever possible, the Institute enlarged the scope of its services and during the past two years has spent \$250,000 in a comprehensive educational and promotional campaign. This effort has included advertising in selected trade publications, with a view to presenting the outstanding fashion developments affecting cotton, and also advertising to consumers through selected fashion magazines of national circulation. By advertising and other related activities, the Institute has come to be regarded as an authoritative source of information to which interested groups within the trade and the public might turn for authentic information.

## BUSINESS-STIMULATING BULLETINS

Supplementing trade and consumer advertising, style bulletins containing the highlights of current fashion developments were published and widely distributed. From the very beginning, these bulletins, "Flashes of Fashion," served a most useful purpose in stimulating special merchandising activities among merchants and in disseminating important style information among manufacturers, stylists, designers, retailers, etc.

Another feature of the Institute's educational work was the service by which outstanding fabrics, selected by a jury of experts from outside the industry, were made available to the trade and to designers and fashion authorities. Other special activities included exhibits of styled cottons at important fashion shows and before consumer organizations, a pattern croquis service developed in co-operation with commercial pattern companies, special education work through lectures, addresses and demonstrations before merchandising groups, extensive use of the radio over stations in all parts of the country and frequent presentation of cotton style news in motion picture news reels and in varied forms of newspaper and magazine publicity.

Almost daily the Institute receives calls and communications for information and assistance from wholesale and retail distributors of styled apparel. By its representation at important Paris openings and from its contacts with important markets throughout the country, it has been able to keep closely in touch with the growing consumer interest in cotton.

## BOOKLET ON LAUNDERABILITY

In line with its policy of work in co-operation with those who have a definite interest in increasing the use of cotton goods, the Institute prepared and distributed a special booklet this season, stressing the launderability of cotton wearing apparel. More than 500,000 copies of these were sent to laundries throughout the United States in response to requests received from laundryowners after the initial distribution. The booklets were so designed that the name of an individual laundry might be imprinted on the back cover and the leaflet used as a package insert. Demand for the booklet was so large that the supply was exhausted before the end of the summer.

Experience with this type of educational material indicates that those who are working to enlarge the markets for cotton goods and those who are seeking to increase the business of commercial laundries more and more appreciate their mutual interests. A large number of letters were received from laundries commenting on the helpfulness of this special work. Typical of this interest was a letter from the representative of a large commercial laundry in the Middle West who wrote:

*"We certainly appreciate the fact that you allow us to use these folders and give the laundry industry such a favorable write up. We know that these inserts will be very valuable and educational."*

W. E. Fitch, general manager of the Laundryowners National Association of United States and Canada, wrote in part:

*"I am wondering how general this distribution of these leaflets has been to laundries and what the possibility of getting some of them here would be. We certainly would like to have several thousand of them, because we are using them as inserts in the mail that goes out from this office."*

*"I personally feel that you have treated the laundry industry mighty fine in this piece of literature and believe that most laundryowners will agree with that statement."*

Growing out of the current popularity of styled cottons among women, attention has been also given to extending the use of cotton for such purposes as underwear, beach

(Continued on Page 27)



# The Story of Silk



*The trading floor of the National Raw Silk Exchange, situated in the Grace building in New York at 58 Water Street.*



**T**HE following interesting article on silk and the silk exchange is from the Grace Log:

Silk as a commodity has attracted the peoples of the world since man put off the skin of the wild beast as clothing, and forsook the cave as a habitation, for the house, however rude. A Chinese legend of unfathomable antiquity ascribes to the benevolent Empress Si-Ling-Chi the distinction of having first discovered the virtue of the silkworm and instructed her people in the rudiments of a great industry. It was presumably later that Aristotle, meditating philosophies in Athens, found relaxation in observing the gorgeous silken fabrics worn by the natives of Cos, who, he found, received the stuffs wherewith their garments were made from China, by the hands of Persian or Phoenician traders.

When Hellas succumbed to the Roman legions, silk came to Rome to delight patrician ladies; but it was not until a half-dozen centuries had passed that an attempt was made to import into the western world not only the finished article but the eggs of the worm from which the silken threads were derived. Procopius, secre-

tary to the Emperor Justinian's greatest general, Belisarius, notes that in 530 A.D. such larvæ were brought from the Orient by monks, and cultivated successfully in the city of Constantine.

From thence onward, sericulture, as the care of the silkworm is known, increased in importance in the Occident. In the Middle Ages, Italy did much with it, and Spain, Portugal, and France followed suit. In 1522 Cortez even attempted to plant it in Mexico, and eighty-odd years later James I offered large bounties to English farmers if they would busy themselves with the new (to England) commerce.

When the American Colonies were successfully established, sericulture became, for a time at least, an important occupation in the New World. In 1749 Georgia and Carolina, producers of a notable raw silk, were granted exemption from duty when this was exported to England, and four years later Georgia raw silk was become so sought after that it commanded in London 3 shillings a pound over the silk of any other nation. When Georgia's production declined, Connecticut and Pennsylvania succeeded as important sericultural centers, and it



*The silkworm feeds exclusively on the leaves of the mulberry tree.*



*Silkworms and cocoons.*

was not until 1844 that a blow fell upon North American silk production from which it never recovered.

For sericulture depends fundamentally upon one thing—the existence and prosperity of the mulberry tree. Your silkworm is a delicate eater, a gourmet addicted to one dish only. The leaves of the mulberry tree, preferably the white mulberry, are its choice of fare, and, lacking them, it will simply curl up and go hence without having yielded up any silk whatever or any benefit to its owner. Thus, when, in 1844, a blight fell upon the mulberry trees of the United States, that blight fell likewise on sericulture and drove it to the wall. Today Japan produces 75 per cent of all raw silk in the world,

swiftly resolved into silk fibre. Now mark this. Though the worm is often less and rarely more than three inches in length, its silk glands contain sufficient fluid to create a single fibre from 500 to 1,000 yards in length.

As the fluid is excreted the worm spins its cocoon, whipping the silk filament around itself with rapid, elliptical movements of the head, and as its sericteria are emptied, diminishing in size. Three days are usually required for this process, after which the worm ceases to be, becoming a chrysalis, from which, in time, the moth will emerge.

The moth, however, is given no chance to do so. Before the chrysalis bursts to destroy the fine threads of its



*The worm spins the cocoon around itself in two or three days. The Japanese are sorting cocoons.*

the balance being distributed over southern Europe and the Orient. In these areas the mulberry tree flourishes and the silkworm therewith.

Let us inquire more fully into the habits of this worm. In the world of science it passes by the name of *Bombyx mori* and belongs to the family of silkworm moths, the caterpillars of which have the silk glands, or sericteria, largely developed. The adult moth is about an inch in length, the female exceeding the male in size, but both being white in color. Both moths are short-lived, existing just long enough for the female to deposit the eggs on the leaves of the mulberry tree, an event which takes place towards the end of June. The following April, when the leaves unfold, the eggs hatch, and the resultant caterpillars, conveniently born in the larder, feed on mulberry leaves until they are nearly three inches long.

It is then time for the caterpillar, the silkworm proper, to get to work and produce its silk. This it does by excreting from the sericteria, two large glands ending in two tiny apertures in the mouth, a viscous fluid which is

silken covering, the cocoon is gathered up and baked until sterile, and is then, in the filature, or reeling plant, placed in boiling water so that the threads, held together by a gummy substance called sericin, may be loosened. The continuous thread is then picked up and passed through a glass ring over a basin and is then wound onto a reel, and later, when dried, into a skein anywhere from 500 to 1,000 yards in length.

The skeins are assembled in books of 30 skeins each, and 30 books are baled, covered with dry straw and securely packed. Nine hundred skeins to a bale, each skein measure at least 500 yards, means 45,000 yards, or almost 25 miles, of silken thread.

This is your raw silk, later spun and woven and put to uses utilitarian and luxurious all over the earth.

Now, the United States imports 85 per cent of all silk reeled from cocoons in the world. In 15 years its consumption in this country has tripled, and imports for 1926-27 were more than twice those of any year prior to 1918-19. In 1913 the average price per pound was \$3.82, and in 1923 it rose as high as \$10.30. Three years ago the average price was \$5.28 a pound. Today (September 30) it is much lower, prices of \$2.17 per pound for future delivery having been reached, owing to reigning economic conditions. During 1928, however, an exchange which might provide the dealer or manufacturer with a means of insuring himself against the price fluctuation in the commodity and which might permit buyers and sellers to effect instant trading on the basis of a standard form of contract applying to all transactions, was an urgent necessity.

Such a mart was, therefore, established, and the National Raw Silk Exchange, Inc., situated in the Grace building at the address 58-60 Walter Street, renders the above service.

Its members, numbering 265 in the United States, England, France, Switzerland, Japan, India and China,



*The silk farmers sell the cocoons to reeling establishments, known as filatures.*





*A filature or reeling establishment. Exceptional deftness is required in the handling of the tiny threads coming from the cocoons.*

trade in Japanese raw only, for future delivery, on the basis of a contract form calling for ten bales, or roughly 1,300 pounds. They use the exchange, which renders the stocks of the commodity liquid, for hedging, and are enabled to do business on a larger scale and on a closed margin of profit. The exchange, indeed, exerts, in co-operation with the industry as a whole, every effort to establish uniform standards in quality.

Raw silk as a commodity is traded in in two ways. There is a spot and a futures market, but the latter, as has been observed, is the only one on the exchange, with the result that hedging is of the utmost value to the members. Hedging as a process requires, perhaps, elucidation. A New York dealer buys raw silk at \$5.00 a pound. To protect himself against a decline in price before he sells, he disposes of a contract for future delivery on the Silk Exchange, with the result that, assuming that the

*(Continued on Page 24)*



*A filature operative winding silk from cocoons by hand.*

## THERE IS PROFIT IN SUNFAST DRAPERY FABRICS

Cottons and rayons are achieving increased fashionable acceptance. They will continue gaining if they "stand up."

The Chlorantines offer a complete range of shades in sunfast cotton dyes . . . many fast to washing . . . and many good union dyes.

*Ask for a demonstration of the*  
**CHLORANTINES**

### DYES FOR MASTER DYERS

Sole Representatives in the United States  
for the

**SOCIETY OF  
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN BASLE**  
Basle, Switzerland

Sole Selling Agents for  
**DOW'S INDIGO and MIDLAND VAT BLUES**

**iba Co. Inc.**  
GREENWICH and MORTON STREETS  
NEW YORK

BRANCHES  
GREENVILLE, S.C. - BOSTON - CHICAGO - GREENSBORO, N.C.  
PHILADELPHIA - PROVIDENCE - SAN FRANCISCO  
Ciba Co. Ltd., Montreal, Canada

## STOP YOUR LEAKS WITH Chemical Putty

**For General Use Around Dyeing,  
Bleaching and Finishing Plants**

**Stops Gas and Acid Leaks at Flange Joints.**

**Makes Tight Joints at Bell and Spigot  
Connections.**

**An Excellent Packing Material for  
Expansion Joints.**

**Remains Plastic. Water Proof.  
Acid Resistant.**

**Manufactured By**

**Charlotte  
Chemical Laboratories**

**Incorporated**

**Charlotte, N. C.**

**New York Office: 50 E. 42nd St.**

*Established 1848*

## Jas. H. Billington Co.

*Manufacturers of*

**Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins**

**Penna, Rock Maple Spools**

**Mountain Dogwood and  
Persimmon Shuttles**

**"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap  
Leather Belting**

**"Batavia" Rawhide Loom  
Pickers**

**"Buy from the Manufacturer  
Direct"**

**113 Chestnut St.,  
Philadelphia, - - Pa.**

## PERSONAL NEWS

Frank W. Wakefield has been appointed general manager of the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company of Manchester, N. H., and Monticello, Ga.

W. R. Ennis, Jr., well known overseer of spinning, of Charlotte, has purchased a handsome home on the Wilkinson Boulevard in Charlotte.

Albert Powers, from Laurens, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of the cloth room at the Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Carl Epps, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Champion Knitting Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., has accepted a technical position with the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, Rome, Ga.

William A. L. Sibley, superintendent of the Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C., was married last week to Miss Nancy Crigler Wilson, of Spartanburg, S. C.

Abner E. Burgess, of Greenville, assingor to the Bahan Textile Machinery Company, has been granted a patent on a supporting structure for a loom temple, it is announced by Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, of Charlotte.

Charles A. Fisher, of Kannapolis, N. C., has been granted a patent on a jacquard loom cylinder comprising a body formed by a series of thin plates and means for holding the plates in spaced relation. The patent was handled through Paul B. Eaton, attorney of Charlotte.

Edward L. Toof, formerly manager of the Cohankus Manufacturing Company, Paducah, Ky., has returned to that position. He succeeds Jesse W. Crouch, who recently disappeared and whose abandoned car was found on a bridge near Paducah.

Junius M. Smith, business manager of the Southern Textile Bulletin has returned from an extended business trip to Philadelphia, New York and several New England cities.

W. A. Kennedy, of W. A. Kennedy & Co., Charlotte, has made the first contribution to the research and testing laboratory to be established by the Arkwrights. Mr. Kennedy, whose organization handles the sales of the Fletcher Works in the South, has contributed a 12-spindle Fletcher duplex double-twister to the laboratory.

### Properties of the Amalgamated Silk Corp. To Be Sold At Auction

The fourteen properties of the Amalgamated Silk Corporation, located at Binghamton, N. Y., Olyphant, Pa., East Mauch Chunk, Pa., Northampton, Pa., Stroudsburg, Pa., Norfolk, Va., three plants in York, Pa., and four plants in Allentown, Pa., will be sold at auction on the respective premises from December 15 to December 22. Two plants will be sold each day.

These properties are being sold by order of the Irving Trust Company, New York, N. Y., trustee in bankruptcy for the Amalgamated Silk Corporation. Samuel T. Freeman & Co., of Philadelphia and Boston have been employed as auctioneers.



## A. Klipstein & Co. Purchased by Kalbfleisch Corporation

The assets and business of A. Klipstein & Co. and its subsidiaries, chemical distributors, of New York, have been purchased by the Kalbfleisch Corporation, a subsidiary of the American Cyanamid Company.

Negotiations in this transaction had been under way for several months and their successful conclusion had been rumored for more than a week before it was announced, November 12, by the Kalbfleisch Corporation. Acquisition of the Klipstein business serves further to round out the manufacturing and distributing organization being built up by the American Cyanamid Company in various divisions of the chemical industry.

A. Klipstein & Co. is one of the leading concerns in the distribution of domestic and imported chemicals and is also a manufacturer of several chemical compositions for industrial use. It was founded in 1872. The company has extensive foreign connections and imports large quantities of industrial chemical materials. It has several branches in the United States and Canada. The dyestuffs branch of the business is an important one. This will probably be conducted in the future under the general direction of the Calco Chemical Company, manufacturer of synthetic dyes and intermediates, Bound Brook, N. J., which is another subsidiary of the American Cyanamid Company.

The business of A. Klipstein & Co. will be continued by a separate corporate entity. H. L. Derby, president of the Kalbfleisch Corporation, will be president of the new company; August Klipstein, previously president of A. Klipstein & Co., will remain with the new company as vice-president. J. L. Schroeder also goes with the new company as a vice-president and the general manager.

Headquarters of the new company and those of the Kalbfleisch Corporation will be moved, January 1, to 535 Fifth avenue, where the main offices of the American Cyanamid Company are located.

Companies in which the American Cyanamid Company owns all or a majority of the capital stock include the following: Air Nitrates Corp., Amalgamated Phosphate Co., American Cyanamid Sales Co., American Powder Co., Armour Fertilizer Works, Beaver Chemical Corp., Calco Chemical Co., Catalytic Process Corp., Central Chemical Corp., Chemical Construction Corp., Chemical Engineering Corp., Crown Chemical Corp. Cyanamid Products, Ltd., Davis & Geck, Inc., Dominion Zinc Co., Dye Products & Chemical Co., Fumigadores Quimicos, S. A., Fumigators Supply Co., Garfield Aniline Works, Gaskill Chemical Corp., Heller & Merz Co., Holston River Power Co., Kalbfleisch Corp., A. Klipstein & Co., Lederle Laboratories, Inc., May Chemical Works, Owl Fumigation Corp., Passaic Color Corp., Reactivos, S. A., Rezul Corp., Selden Co., Sterling Zinc, Ltd., Structural Gypsum Co., Superior Bauxite Co., Superior Chemicals, Inc., Synthetic Plastics Co., Wettorsol Dyestuff Co., and Wetterwald & Pfister Co.

## New Textile School Almost Ready

Auburn, Ala.—The new textile school building of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute is nearing completion and some of the machinery has been installed. Two Franklin dyeing machines have been set up on first floor.

It is expected that classes will begin in the new structure by January 1, but most of the equipment will not be installed until about February 1. All machinery will be new.

**A Real Step Forward in the Art of Rayon Weaving!**

Rayon threads are much more susceptible to jagg-ing, chaffing, and reed marks than cotton and silk threads. Because of this peculiarity the flat reed wire has a serious disadvantage.

As the warp thread enters and leaves the reed at a very slight angle, the pressure of the thread comes in contact with approximately 98% of the flat wire surfaces.

Accordingly, Steel Heddle Engineers set about developing a rayon reed that would eliminate this disadvantage. The result of their efforts is the—

### OVAL REED WIRE

The advantages of this construction can easily be seen in the sketch.

The point of pressure is taken away from the edge and is concentrated at a small point in the center of the face of the wire, due to the wire being oval. The thread is in contact with only approximately 50% of the oval wire surface.

Made in both Pitch Band and Soldered types

**Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.**

**MAGNIFIED CROSS-SECTION OF FLAT REED WIRE**

LARGE OR ENTIRE SURFACE OF CONTACT

THREAD IS IN CONTACT WITH APPROXIMATELY 98% OF WIRE SURFACE

**MAGNIFIED CROSS SECTION OF NEW OVAL REED WIRE**

EXTREMELY NARROW POINT OF CONTACT

THREAD IS IN CONTACT WITH ONLY APPROXIMATELY 50% OF WIRE SURFACE

**MAIN OFFICE AND PLANT**  
2100 W ALLEGHENY AVE  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**SOUTHERN PLANT**  
STEEL HEDDLE BUILDING  
621 E M'BEE AVE  
GREENVILLE, S C

**NEW ENGLAND OFFICE**  
44 FRANKLIN ST. PROVIDENCE, R I

**FOREIGN OFFICES**  
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND  
SHANGHAI, CHINA

## PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### ABOUT DENN WARPERS

Editor:

Please submit the following to your readers for discussion by men of experience on this class of work.

First, can a warp on denn warper (making chain warps) be made without slack places in it if the top roll continues to jump at each revolution caused by leaving the selvege of the cloth covering on the roll instead of cutting it off where the seam comes?

Second, how many feet per minute should a denn warper be run to make good warps on 28/2 ply yarn. Machine is 25 years old.

Third, what are the principal causes for slack selvages in chain warp 1000 to 1200 ends, 1200 yards long.

No. 29.

### PREPARING COTTON FOR DYEING IN RAW STOCK MACHINE

Editor:

We are anxious to have as many practical dyers and chemists express their opinion through your magazine as to just what is the best method for preparing cotton for dyeing in a Chattanooga vacuum raw stock machine, especially when dyeing sulphur colors. The question we would like to have discussed is, whether or not it is better to use soda ash for boiling off and wetting out the cotton preparatory to dyeing, or should some of the prepared

soaps sold under various trade names be used instead of the soda ash for this purpose. We would also like to know, if soda ash is recommended for the boiling off process, would it be considered a good investment to use some soap or textile oil in connection with the dyeing process in order to get more level dyeing. We would like to have as many answers and as much discussion on this subject as it is possible to get. In answering the question we would like for the men to consider cost and evenness of dyeing both in their answer.

C. T. S.

### WHAT ABOUT THIS?

Editor:

In stapling cotton, and, having pulled your stapling unit to desired dimension, etc., you find a residue of a certain length, and, we will assume, of satisfactory body or breaking strength.

Now, let the stapler continue to gently pull or rub his stapling sample. It breaks up under his gentle handling.

All the above mouthing is done just to get some of your readers and writers to advocate some method of cleaning a delicate fibre other than to submit it to an operation that would thoroughly and effectively bust up a pine knot. Now, I don't want somebody to write and tell me that I don't know anything about cotton manu-

(Continued on Page 22)



# SONOCO

This type of cone made also with Sonoco Velvet Surface, for fine counts of Cotton Yarns. Your imprint at slight additional cost.

### Sonoco "Yarnsaver":

Rigid, perfectly round, uniform, "fits its mandrel like a glove," surfaced to catch the yarn instantly. Feeds off evenly and smoothly over the polished "Yarnsaver" tip.

## Let us know Your Requirements

Mexican Representative  
Compania de Industria y Comercio, S.A.  
Ave. Isabel La Catolica, 59  
Mexico D. F., Mexico

Canadian Representative  
W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd.  
Hamilton, Ont.

English Representative  
Textile Paper Tube Co., Ltd.  
Romiley, Nr. Stockport, Eng.

## SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY HARTSVILLE, S. C.

MANUFACTURER

CONES, TUBES, CLOTH-WINDING CORES AND SPOOLS,  
Velvet Surface Cones, Underclearer Rolls, Dytex Tubes, Etc.

Mills: Hartsville, S. C., Rockingham, N. C. and 709 W. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.  
New England Office: 512 Book Store Bldg., New Bedford, Mass.

Spanish Representatives:  
Sobre y Cia, S. L.  
Fernandina #22  
Barcelona, Spain

China Representatives:  
Elbrook, Inc.  
79 Worth Street, N. Y.

Australian Representatives:  
Frank Lee & Co. Pty., Ltd.  
Melbourne, and Sydney



**TRUSTEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY**

Under authority of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. In the matter of the AMALGAMATED SILK CORPORATION, Bankrupt. No. 49520.



**Valuable Manufacturing Realties  
Machinery and Equipment  
of the  
14 Properties of the  
AMALGAMATED SILK  
CORPORATION**

To Be Sold At Auction

**December 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22, 1930**

**BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**

**OLYPHANT, PA.**

**EAST MAUCH CHUNK, PA.**

**NORTHAMPTON, PA.**

**MARIETTA, PA.**

**NORFOLK, VA.**

**STROUDSBURG, PA. (Dwellings and Ground)**

**YORK, PA. (3 Plants)**

**ALLENTOWN, PA. (4 Plants)**

These sales comprise valuable manufacturing properties suitable for a variety of manufacturing purposes. Some dwellings and some parcels of unimproved real estate. Thousands of separate lots of Machinery and Equipment, including Looms, Winders, Warpers, Spinning Frames, Folding Machines, Rolls, Tenting Machines, Folders, Pickers, Taking-out Machines, Embroidery Machines, etc., etc., by nationally known manufacturers. Also, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Equipment, Machine Tools, Electric Motors, Modern Office Furniture and Office Equipment, Factory Furnishings and Equipment, &c.

THE SALES ARE SUBJECT TO THE CONFIRMATION OF THE COURT.

*A descriptive, illustrated catalogue, describing the Real Estate and itemizing the Machinery and Equipment, lot by lot, has been issued and will be forwarded upon application to the Auctioneers.*

By order of The Irving Trust Company, New York, N. Y., Trustee.  
O'Brien, Boardman, Conboy, Memhard & Early, Esqs., 39 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
Attorneys for Trustee.

**SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & CO.**

*Auctioneers*

**1808-10 CHESTNUT STREET  
Philadelphia**

**80 FEDERAL STREET  
Boston**

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of  
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

(Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.)

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| DAVID CLARK     | Managing Editor  |
| D. H. HILL, JR. | Associate Editor |
| JUNIUS M. SMITH | Business Manager |

## SUBSCRIPTION

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| One year, payable in advance    | \$2.00 |
| Other Countries in Postal Union | 4.00   |
| Single Copies                   | .10    |

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Danville Workers Return

The following newspaper dispatch appeared Tuesday morning:

Danville, Va., Nov. 24.—As though carrying out some definite and concerted plan, the Riverside and Dan River Mills went to work today as though there were no textile strike in existence.

Whereas two street cars have been sufficient to carry the non-union workers who live in Danville to the mills during the strike, there were five of them this morning and the workers, instead of making a speedy entry of the gates past pickets in automobiles, were in many instances on foot, disregarding the pickets and the small group of strikers gathered at the gates. It was admitted that a great many men and women who had sworn allegiance to the union were among the workers today.

The operatives, after being deceived with promises of support finally realized that the only aid they were getting or were likely to get was in the shape of instruction in the art of begging, and decided that they would rather work for their living.

If they had studied other textile strikes in the South they would have learned that in no case had financial support been given.

## Who Should Be Blamed?

Apparently not knowing that the operatives at Danville were going to return to their jobs in the mill at Danville and apparently in support of an effort to collect money from "outside sources," President William Green of the American Federation of Labor issued a statement on Monday, in which we note the following:

There is hunger and suffering existing among the textile workers and their families at Danville, Va. Men, women and children are without food, adequate clothing

and shelter. Shall children suffer and perhaps die from hunger and lack of clothing?

The statement was for the purpose of trying to get people to contribute money and his picture of children at Danville dying from hunger and lack of clothing was a deliberate effort to deceive.

The American Federation of Labor at its meeting in Boston, blated to the world that they were behind the strikers at Danville and would give them financial support, but a hundred children of strikers could have starved before President Green would have opened the treasury of his organization.

The Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills would have relieved any cases of actual distress whether among strikers or loyal workers because they have always had the interest of their employees at heart.

If women and children at Danville were suffering from hunger and lack of clothing, whose fault was it?

Danville operatives last summer were being given employment in spite of the fact that the mills were operating at a loss.

The Riverside & Dan River Mills had always been quick to advance wages in times of prosperity and had in the face of adversity endeavored to retain a wage scale which was considerably above the average in the South.

They were finally forced to ask their employees to accept a small and probably a temporary reduction and if left to themselves ninety per cent of the operatives would have been glad to co-operate to that extent.

Union organizers flocked to Danville and persuaded a large number of the operatives to turn against their employers and pledged to those who joined the union that they would be fed and supported during the strike.

If women and children at Danville have suffered for food and clothing the blame is upon those who misled them.

The organizers who brought about such a condition have plenty of clothes and have lived at the best hotels and it is not on record that any organizer has given any part of his salary to relieve the distress of the women and children who have suffered.

The operatives who struck at Danville have lost a large amount of much needed wages and have not gained a single point as the result of the strike.

If, instead of joining the union, any one of them or all of them had, as employees, asked for a hearing, they would have been received by the mill management and granted a full and frank discussion of the situation.



The Riverside & Dan River Mills had always dealt with them honestly and fairly and every operative knew that the mills, at the time of the strike, were finding it difficult to sell goods even at prices below the cost of production.

Instead of being loyal, in a period of depression, to a management which had been exceedingly liberal in periods of prosperity, they turned against them and followed an organization which has never won a strike in the South and whose prime objective was to secure dues paying members in order for their officials and organizers to live on the collections.

The Danville mill operatives who turned against their employers in the midst of a critical period of depression should hang their heads in shame as they return to work.

### **The Effect of Curtailment**

Last week we published statistics for the first ten months of 1929 as compared with the same period in 1930, as related to spindle hours, cotton consumption and cloth production and all three sources indicated a very severe reduction in cotton goods production.

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York has now published an analysis of figures on spindle hour activity published by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce which shows that in the first ten months of 1930, the cotton textile industry produced approximately 1,781,466,000 yards of cloth less than in the same period in 1929, a reduction of about 24 per cent.

This analysis shows that the aggregate running time of American cotton mills during October, 1930 totaled 6,239,366,658 spindle hours, as compared with 9,003,522,885 during October 1929, a reduction of 2,764,156,227 active spindle hours, or about 31 per cent.

The aggregate running time for the ten months ending October 31, 1930 was 64,960,000,000, as compared with 85,296,000,000 spindle hours for the previous similar period.

Translated into terms of cotton cloth, the cotton textile industry, during October 1930, produced approximately 242,140,000 yards less than in the same month last year; with a total estimated loss of production during the past ten months of 1,781,466,000 yards.

We have, apparently, produced 1,781,466,000 yards of cloths less than in the first ten months of 1930.

There are, at least, 1,700,000 more people in the United States than on this date in 1929.

If mills will only sit steady and keep on cur-

tailing until the enormous reduction in the output of cloth has an effect upon prices, a profitable period will follow.

### **Home Section Omitted**

Due to the fact that Mrs. Ethel Thomas, editor of the Home Section of the Southern Textile Bulletin, has been on an extended trip and to the necessity of mailing this issue on Wednesday because of the Thanksgiving holiday, the Home Section is omitted this week. It will appear as usual next week.

### **World Cotton Consumption**

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners & Manufacturers Association shows the world's cotton consumption for the year ended July 31 was 25,209,000 bales in comparison to 25,882,000 bales in the previous year.

The consumption included 13,023,000 bales in the United States, a decrease of 2,053,000.

The figures show that the consumption of cotton outside the United States increased 1,380,000 bales during the year ending July 31st, 1930, but that the reduction in the United States of 2,053,000 bales caused a net loss of 673,000 bales in the world consumption.

If the world outside the United States increased its consumption of cotton, last year, by 1,380,000 bales that is evidence of a growth in the use of cotton by the people of the world and we will ultimately feel its efforts.

The population of the world increases about 20,000,000 every year and with the advancement of civilization among the already teeming millions, there comes a increase in the use of cotton goods.

If the troubles in India and China could be settled the existing cotton mills of the world would be hard pressed to supply the demand for cotton goods.

### **Less Work and More Pay**

The five major railway brotherhoods met in Chicago last week and fostered proposals for a six-hour work day with eight-hour pay.

The people of this country should never forget that when we had our backs to the wall in our fight with Germany and when transportation was necessary to our success, these same railway brotherhoods, took the country by the throat and said that we would either grant their unreasonable demands or lose the war.

**HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.**

Successors to

Cotton Goods Depts. Fred'k Viotor &amp; Achelis

**SOUTHERN OFFICE**

In Charge of T. Holt Haywood

Reynolds Bldg. Phone 3929 Winston-Salem, N. C.

Selling Agents for

**COTTON, RAYON AND HOSIERY MILLS**

New York Offices: 65-69 Leonard St.

**ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**

328 Broadway, New York

Offers

**Service to Southern Mills**

Domestic and Export Sales Representation

Member American Society Landscape Architects

**CLARENCE M. LEEMON****LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**

32 Malvern Road Dial 7989 Charlotte, N. C.

Utilization and Beautification of the Industrial Village  
Residential and Recreational Developments**Call Out the Reserves!**

We mean your reserve stock of Victor Ring Travelers. You'll be wise if you do keep such a stock for your operators will never have to wait for travelers in an emergency where the loss of an order might result from a delay in getting the correct traveler. So anticipate your needs and have a reserve of Victor's in their rust-proof, dust-proof metal containers.

Free samples of Victor's always available upon request.

**VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY**

20 Mathewson St. Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER

Room 615, Third Nat. Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

Southern Representatives

|                                           |                 |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Dewey Carter                           | Gastonia, N. C. |
| N. H. Thomas                              | Gastonia, N. C. |
| B. F. Barnes, Jr., 520 Angler Ave., N. E. | Atlanta, Ga.    |

**Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.***Plans—Specifications—Reports—  
Appraisals—for Industrial Plants*

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

CLEVELAND

SPARTANBURG

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects

**E. S. DRAPER**

1516 E. Fourth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision of Construction for:

|                                          |                            |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Town and Industrial Planning.            | Parks and Civic Centers    |
| Subdivision and Residential Developments | Cemeteries                 |
| Golf Courses and Country Club Grounds    | Recreational Areas         |
| School and College Grounds               | Institutional Developments |
|                                          | Country Estates            |
|                                          | Town Properties            |

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

PIKEVILLE, TENN.—The Crowell-Lee Hosiery Mills, F. E. Royal, treasurer, are to install a dyeing and finish-plant and also increase the present capacity of the plant.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—The stock of the Pilot Hosiery Mills here was damaged to the extent of about \$1,200 by water used in fighting fire in a nearby manufacturing plant.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Allied Hosiery Mills is a new company organized here by Thomas D. Cooper, Elizabeth Lowe Ellis and Vallie Griffith Cox, of this place.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—The Carter Mills, of which A. B. Carter is president, have completed remodeling the houses in the mill village. The company has also made improvements to the mill buildings and installed a new humidifying system and new winding equipment.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Moffitt Underwear Company has been placed in the hands of John S. Pickett, trustee. Mr. Pickett will continue to operate the business for the next several months.

STAR, N. C.—The Star Hosiery Mills, which was recently organized and is owned by M. C. Holderfield, has begun operations with twenty-five Scott & Williams knitting machines and nine loopers. B. B. Hogan is secretary and treasurer and C. F. Cline is plant superintendent. This plant is also equipped to finish and dye the goods.

DECATUR, ALA.—The Alabama Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of full-fashioned hosiery, operating eight knit-machines, and the Cadet Knitting Company, manufacturers of women's and children's cotton, mercerized and artificial silk hosiery and women's full-fashioned silk hosiery, operating 230 knitting machines, and the Schwarzenbach-Huber Company, manufacturers of broad silks, operating ninety looms, are all operating at full capacity, with night and day operations. The latter company recently added extra workers, which greatly relieved unemployment to some extent.

GRIFFIN, GA.—The Griffin Mills, successors to the Griffin Manufacturing Company, has received sufficient orders to run full time for several months. Thirty per cent of the mill will be running 55 hours a week and immediately and as quickly as other parts of the plant can be started and workers trained to operate the machinery they will go on a full time schedule.

It is estimated that by the first of the year 75 per cent of the mill will be running 55 hours a week and February 1 all of the mill will be in operation.

The new Griffin Mills will make broadcloths, poplins and fine voiles. New machinery has been installed to enable this class of goods to be made.

The Hightower interest, who own the mills, have spent more than half a million dollars putting the mill in shape for operations. The entire plant has been remodeled and new machinery, of the newest design, has been installed.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

ATLANTA, GA. — Additional machinery for the duck weaving mill in the Federal prison here has been purchased. About a third of the equipment is to be delivered at once and the remainder over a period of two years. The mill building was completed this summer under supervision of Robert & Co., engineers. The machinery includes 15,000 spindles.

Machinery contracts were placed as follows: Opening and picking equipment, Whitin Machine Works and the Centrif-Air Machine Co.; cards and drawing, Saco-Lowell Shops; fly frames, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.; spinning frames, H. & B. American Machine Co.; winders, Foster Machine Co.; card stripping and waste collection equipment, Abington Textile Machinery Works. Contracts for auxiliary mill equipment will be placed through Robert & Co., Bona Allen Building, Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Alabama Cotton Mills Company, operating ten plants in this State, will not be effected by the financial difficulties of Caldwell & Co., investment bankers of Memphis, Tenn., who were instrumental in financing the Alabama Mills Company, according to a statement by Paul Redmon, president of the mills. He says:

"The failure of Caldwell & Co., investment bankers, of Nashville, Tenn., who were instrumental in financing the Alabama Mills Company, is a very unfortunate thing, particularly for the South. However, there is nothing in the situation as it exists today indicating any interruption in service to the customers of the Alabama Mills Company.

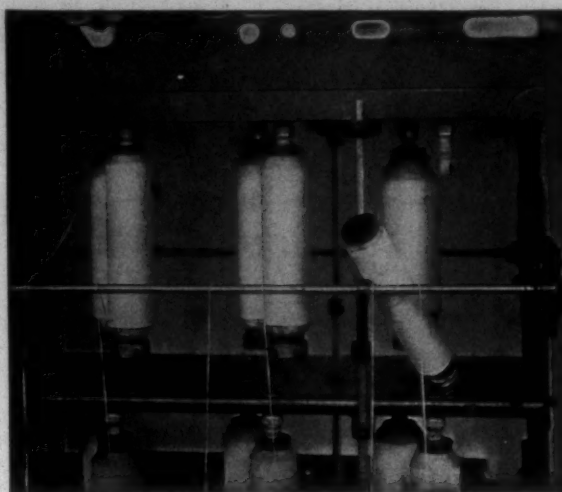
"Our goods have been so well received by the trade and our mill operations, from a manufacturing standpoint, so satisfactory, considering the trying times the industry is and has been going through, that there is no question of the continued successful operation of our mills."

DALLAS, TEX.—Purchase of the Morten-Davis Hosiery Mills by the Baker-Moise Company, largest distributor of hosiery in the South, has been effected, it was announced Saturday.

The mills have been incorporated under the name of the Baker-Moise Hosiery Mills, and have a capitalization of \$325,000. Present officers of the Baker-Moise Company will continue to direct the affairs of the Baker-Moise Hosiery Mills. Officers and directors are R. L. Thornton, O. W. Burkett, H. P. Willard, J. O. Davis, T. M. Little, W. E. Easterwood, Jr., and F. E. Kramer, superintendent of the mills.

The Baker-Moise Hosiery Mills are the largest in the Southwest, manufacturing exclusively ladies' staple and novelty hosiery. The capacity is 175 dozen pairs daily. Night and day shifts give employment to 117 men and women. Offices now are located in the Santa Fe Building, but will be moved to more spacious quarters in the mills.

The new mills are equipped exclusively with 45-gauge machines and the latest attachment necessary to the manufacture of the finest quality hose, genuine dull grenadines, meshes, sheer chiffons and other weaves, all the facilities for completing every operation from the cone of raw silk to the boxing of the finished hose.



### Include Eclipse Bobbin Holders in your modernization program!

"The Textile industry is stepping out."

More and more textile mills are adopting modern equipment—modern methods. Eclipse Bobbin Holders fit right into such plans. They replace "out of date" wooden skewers. They improve the quality of the yarn.

With Eclipse Bobbin Holders on your creel boards, lint and fly can't accumulate — cleaning is simpler. Yarn or roving is not strained.

These Ball Bearing Holders are rigidly fixed to the top of the creel board—bottoms are free and clear. They're quickly installed — easily bolted through skewer holes in the frame. Give them a trial—they *belong* in all modernization programs.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

# ECLIPSE

## BOBBIN HOLDER

**Textile Products for  
SIZING  
SOFTENING  
FINISHING  
WEIGHTING**

## THE ARABOL MFG. Co.

Executive Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York  
QUALITY in all our products GUARANTEED  
Southern Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.  
W. C. Gibson  
Griffin, Ga.

W. L. Cobb  
Greenville, S. C.

**BOIL-OFF OILS  
SOLUBLE OILS  
DYBOL  
RAYON SIZE**

### PRACTICAL DISCUSSION

(Continued from Page 16)

facturing. I know that already. If I knew anything about it I would have a better job and would not have to ask somebody to tell men what I ought to be able to find for myself.

What I want to know, is why in Sam Hill or some other bunch of words, why cannot some tender and affectionate method be devised for the initial processes of cotton cleaning? Why in something or other should a delicate fibre, whose value is in no little degree, depend on its tensile strength, be subjected to repeated processes, which, in their very nature, must unquestionably very materially lessen this value?

It just looks to me like some of these textile school graduates would get around this trouble. It really makes no difference to me, however. I am no superintendent of a cotton mill. I work for wages.

B. G. A.

### Twist in Yarn

Editor:

There has been considerable comment on how the twist is inserted in the yarn, and for that reason I will try to give my opinion.

Spindle speed is 9000 R.P.M.; 252 inches of yarn per minute delivered from front roll. A bobbin with a  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch diameter. What is the twist and the R.P.M. of the traveler?

$\frac{5}{8} \times 3.1416 = 1.96$  inches circumference of bobbin.  
 $252 \div 1.96 = 128.57$  revolutions required for the bobbin to wind on 252 inches. Now, as the bobbin, or spindle speed is 9000 R.P.M. and it only requires 128.57 revolutions to wind on the yarn, the traveler must turn the difference of these which is  $9000 - 128.57 = 8871.43$  R.P.M. of the traveler. Now, as the traveler turns it inserts a twist in the yarn. As the traveler turns 8871.43 R.P.M. it puts 8871.43 twist in 252 inches of yarn and the twists per inch would be  $8871.43 \div 252 = 35.20$  twists per inch.

I have not taken into consideration the contraction nor the gradual increase in the twist as the bobbin becomes full as it is of little importance.

I am a weave room man and have but little knowledge of the spinning department and if any spinning room man can add to the above or condemn it I shall be grateful for his information.

H. S. T.

### Rayon Prices Guaranteed

The action of virtually all leading rayon producers in guaranteeing prices for the next sixty days is expected to have a stabilizing effect on the market and relieve much of the uncertainty that has been shown by rayon consumers in the past several weeks.

Persistent reports in the trade that a price reduction in rayon was pending was responsible for the action of the producers in issuing the price guarantee.

### 11,962,364 Bales of 1930 Crop Ginned

Washington, D. C.—Counting round as half bales, and excluding linters, a total of 11,962,364 bales of cotton has been ginned from the growth of 1930 prior to November 14, according to preliminary figures made public by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. These figures compare with 11,890,006 bales in 1929, and 11,320,688 bales in 1928.

Figures for 1930 include 78,188 bales of the crop of 1930 ginned prior to August 1, which was counted in the supply for the season of 1929-1930, compared with 86,974 and 88,761 bales of the crops of 1928 and 1929. The statistics include 403,622 round bales for 1930, a total of 412,476 for 1929, and 444,440 for 1928, as well as 13,251 bales of American-Egyptian for 1930, a total of 13,946 for 1929, and 16,145 for 1928.

Ginning by States follows:

|                | 1930      | 1929      |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Alabama        | 1,286,921 | 1,150,404 |
| Arizona        | 78,364    | 79,092    |
| Arkansas       | 738,946   | 1,170,704 |
| California     | 127,355   | 135,383   |
| Florida        | 49,687    | 29,464    |
| Georgia        | 1,447,056 | 1,112,360 |
| Louisiana      | 650,697   | 767,142   |
| Mississippi    | 1,255,477 | 1,637,082 |
| Missouri       | 133,516   | 128,472   |
| New Mexico     | 64,867    | 49,341    |
| North Carolina | 655,285   | 500,093   |
| Oklahoma       | 730,998   | 809,165   |
| South Carolina | 879,676   | 625,064   |
| Tennessee      | 299,388   | 356,548   |
| Texas          | 3,524,147 | 3,308,156 |
| Virginia       | 35,117    | 26,792    |
| Other States   | 4,867     | 4,744     |

**INSPECTING  
SEWING  
BRUSHING  
SHEARING  
SINGING  
PACKAGING  
FOLDING**

### Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Textile Machinery  
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

900 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

**DOUBLING  
MEASURING  
WINDING  
STAMPING  
TRADEMARKING  
CALENDER  
ROLLING**



INSTITUTE FOR  
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE



# IN 1874...

Yes, sir! . . . as long ago as that . . . we discovered and developed "BRETON" Oils for Wool . . . inaugurated a new era in the practice of carding and spinning . . . a departure from fat oils, from ever-present fire hazard and stained goods . . . setting up a freedom from inherent rancidity.

# AND TODAY! . . .

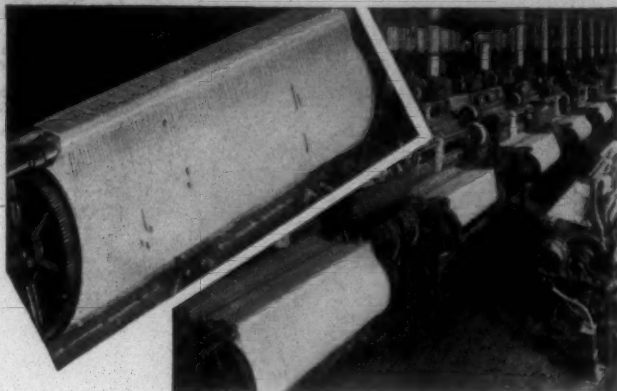
these "BRETON" Oils are acknowledged to meet . . . to exceed . . . the demands made by diverse qualities of material and more intricate forms of manufacture . . . closer scrutiny of the consumer.



Fifty-six years of experience . . . continual trade contacts . . . have served to erect a bulwark of security against "seconds" and off-grade goods, and insures to the manufacturer, the highest possible rate of production.

**BUY "BRETON" BRANDS**

**BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY**  
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK



## Stop the Loom— Oil spots on the warp!

The photograph shows an actual mill condition—liquid oil has splattered onto the warp from some of the loom bearings.

Yes—stop the loom—and put NON-FLUID OIL in the bearings—it's a sure way of keeping the goods clean—for NON-FLUID OIL is made extremely adhesive and simply will not drip, spatter or creep.

This profit-cutting of oil spots can be practically eliminated by the use of NON-FLUID OIL on all your other textile machinery throughout the mill.

The cost is lower—too—for each application of NON-FLUID OIL outlasts liquid oil several times—reducing your lubrication cost per hour while providing the highest quality lubrication protection.

Send for testing sample and  
bulletin—"Lubrication of  
Textile Machinery."

**New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.**  
**Main Office: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.**  
Southern Agent, Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

Chicago, Ill.  
Providence, R. I.  
Detroit, Mich.

WAREHOUSES:  
St. Louis, Mo.  
New Orleans, La.  
Spartanburg, S. C.

Atlanta, Ga.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Greenville, S. C.

**Better Lubrication**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
**NON-FLUID OIL**  
IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
**at Less Cost per Month**

## The Story of Silk

(Continued from Page 13)

sale is made at the same price he paid for his silk, his commitment in the cash market is exactly balanced by one in the futures market. Should it be necessary to sell his actual silk at \$4.90, he closes his hedge sale by purchasing one contract, and though he has lost ten cents a pound on the sale of the actual silk, he has made that amount on his sale in the futures market. Having figured, when he bought the actual silk, on making a certain profit on its sale, he has so ordered his hedging operations as to insure it.

The National Raw Silk Exchange in New York is the only futures market in the United States and fulfills a completely necessary function and one essential to the industry.

## Institute Sees Benefit In Ending Night Work

Elimination of night work for women in cotton mills represents a practical and constructive step toward providing more favorable conditions for cotton mill employees generally rather than any discriminations against the right of women to work, according to a statement issued at the offices of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

The statement, outlining the Institute's position with reference to the recommendation that has already been very widely approved throughout the industry, is as follows:

The recommendation of the Cotton-Textile Institute has not been for the purpose of depriving women of work and turning it over to men. The purpose has been to encourage the substitution of more, and more regular, day work in cotton mills for an existing condition of highly irregular work both day and night. This is true because the running of the mills day and night leads to the necessity for a great deal of curtailment of production, both day and night, and consequent irregularity of both day and night employment.

Certain very vital parts of cotton textile manufacture are generally regarded as being done better by women than by men. If the employment of women on this work in the night is effectively discouraged the general result will not be to turn this work over to men, but to cause the work to be done more generally in the day time and women will continue to do it. This will not only lead to a much greater regularity of work and contentment of employees, but it will correct a condition which is everywhere regarded as undesirable and unwholesome—the working of women for long hours during the night.

The attitude of the National Woman's Party is, as we see it, an attitude where loyalty to an abstract principle, of opposing anything that has any appearance of turning over to men work that women can do, is made to prevail over the very practical benefits of the recommendation which the Institute has made in the light of existing conditions in the cotton textile industry. It is felt that the practical outcome will be to provide work for both women and men under more favorable conditions and to provide substantially as much work for women as in the past and that this great accomplishment ought not to be prevented by any mere abstract principle which has no substantial practical application to the existing conditions in this particular industry.

The National Woman's Party proposes that we should approach this matter from a different angle of recommending the absolute and complete stoppage of all night



work. The difficulty with this course is that it is wholly impracticable at the moment, while the advantage of the course recommended by the Institute is that it is practicable and will be accomplished and will thereby lay the foundation for further steps which will tend still further to eliminate night operation.

### Georgia Textile Leaders To Discuss Industrial Relations Problems

According to announcement from its executive offices in Atlanta, the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia will hold its third annual industrial relations conference at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, on Friday, December 12th. This annual conference, which was started three years ago, is one of the most important activities in Georgia's cotton textile industry, since it devotes its entire program to the consideration by the rapid growth of industry in an agricultural section.

The personnel of this conference will be largely composed of several hundred school teachers, minister, doctors, nurses, welfare workers, employment managers, educational directors, etc., all of whom are connected directly or indirectly with the textile mills and communities in Georgia. In addition, quite a large number of Georgia cotton mill owners and executives are expected to attend this meeting along with their industrial relations workers. Representatives from various churches and church organizations, colleges, public welfare agencies, etc., are being invited to this conference and to participate in the discussions.

While the details of the conference program have not yet been completed, it has been decided to center the program around religious and social recreation activities in industrial communities and very competent leaders will be selected to conduct the discussions. These phases of industrial community life are particularly important and interesting since the transition from the farm to the mill village creates many problems for the employer and the employee.

The first industrial relations conference in Atlanta, in 1928, was of a general nature and was attended by only about 75 workers from the various mills, but the value of such a conference was so clearly indicated that it was decided to continue it each year. In 1929 the program was devoted to education and health activities, under the leadership of Dr. Wager, and Dr. Oppenheimer, of Emory University.

These conferences afford an excellent opportunity for the exchange of ideas and methods and the discussion of matters of mutual interest to all mills, and it is generally recognized that they are of considerable value in helping the mills to solve their industrial relations problems to the best interests of the employers and the employees.

This activity of the Cotton Manufacturers Association is sponsored by the Industrial Relations Committee, composed of chairman, P. E. Glenn, secretary-treasurer, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta; E. A. McCormick, general manager, Chicopee Mfg. Co., Gainesville; J. K. Morrison, president, Southern Brighton Mills, Atlanta; R. C. Jordan, president, Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus; J. J. Scott, president, Scottdale Mills, Scottdale; H. W. Pittman, factory manager, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon; C. W. Coleman, advertising manager, Callaway Mills, LaGrange; Miss Katherine Dozier, education director, Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland; A. B. Matthews, personnel manager, Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cartersville; R. M. Matthews, personnel manager, Goodrich Martha Mills, Thomaston.

## Without exception-they picked the Oakite-finished blanket

**H**ERE'S how one mill profited by frankly admitting they were open to proof as to whether the finish of their cotton blankets could be improved by using Oakite.

A number of blankets were processed the Oakite way. Then without knowing which was which, the president of the mill, the overseer and two other executives compared the Oakite-processed blankets with blankets finished by their former method. Each picked the Oakite blankets as the ones having the best finish.

Besides the superior results obtained, the time of processing the Oakite blankets was shorter than before and costs were considerably lower.

Whether you handle wool, rayon, silk or cotton, find out for yourself what improvements you will get from using Oakite in your wet-finishing formulas. Write and ask to have our nearby Service Man explain. No obligation.

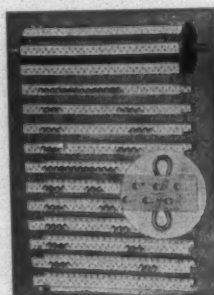
*Oakite Service Men, cleaning specialists, are located in the leading industrial centers of the United States and Canada*

Manufactured only by

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 38 Thames St., NEW YORK

# OAKITE

Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods



## THE IMPROVED EYE

We Also Manufacture

Dobby Loom Cords  
and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company  
Millbury, Mass.



Seydel-Woolley  
Company  
ATLANTA

Textile  
Chemicals  
For  
Best Weaving

A Concern is  
Known by the  
Customers It  
Keeps

## Consumer Consultant Starts Southern Tour

Miss Susan Bates, consumer consultant on the staff of the Cotton-Textile Institute, has left to attend a number of meetings in Louisiana and Texas, at which she will speak and present exhibits of styled cottons during the next two weeks.

On Friday, November 21, Miss Bates will give a talk and style demonstration at the Louisiana State Teachers' Association meeting in Alexandria, La. On November 24 she will address the students and faculty of the University of Texas at Austin, Texas.

On November 28 she will give a talk and present a special exhibit at the State meeting of Texas teachers in Houston, Texas. On December 2

## Notice of Private Sale of Cotton Mill

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Hoke County, rendered at the November term, 1930, in the case of Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Company, et als, vs. Raeford Cotton Mills, I will receive sealed bids up to and including the 20th day of December, 1930, for all of the plant and property of the said Raeford Cotton Mills, freed and discharged of all encumbrances; said property consisting of the several tracts of land owned by the said Raeford Cotton Mills in Hoke County, at or near Raeford, N. C., including the land, the mill plant with cotton mill, machinery, fixtures, furniture, and equipment of every kind and description belonging to the same, and all of the privileges, easements, and appurtenances belonging to any and all of the said lands and premises, and all of the operatives' houses, and other structures and fixtures located thereon.

Terms of sale cash, subject to approval by the Court and the conveyance of good title free from encumbrances.

The purchaser will be required to deposit One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, to be forfeited for failure to comply with conditions of bid.

This 20th day of November, A. D. 1930.

**WARREN S. JOHNSON**  
Receiver Raeford Cotton Mills  
Wilmington, N. C.

**SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS  
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS**

**SPINNING RINGS  
TWISTER RINGS  
SILK RINGS**



**DIAMOND FINISH  
TRAVELLER CLEANERS  
TRAVELLER CUPS  
GUIDE WIRE SETS**

**WHITINSVILLE  
SPINNING RING CO.  
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.**

# INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

| —A—                                | Page | —H—                                | Page |
|------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
| Abington Textile Machinery Works   | —    | Halton's, Thomas Sons              | —    |
| Akron Belting Co.                  | —    | Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.  | 20   |
| Aktivin Corp.                      | 27   | Hercules Powder Co.                | —    |
| Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.            | —    | Hermas Machine Co.                 | 29   |
| American Aniline & Extract Co.     | —    | H. & B. American Machine Co.       | —    |
| American Bobbin Co.                | —    | Houghton, E. F. & Co.              | 26   |
| American Glanzstoff Corp.          | —    | Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.              | —    |
| American Moistening Co.            | —    | Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.          | —    |
| American Yarn & Processing Co.     | —    | Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.           | —    |
| Amory, Browne & Co.                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Arabol Mfg. Co.                    | 22   | Iselin-Jefferson Co.               | 20   |
| Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co.    | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Arnold, Hoffman & Co.              | 36   | Johnson, Warren S.                 | 26   |
| Ashworth Bros.                     | —    | Johnson, Chas. B.                  | —    |
| Associated Bobbin Cos.             | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Associated Business Papers, Inc.   | 2    | Kaumagraph Co.                     | —    |
| Atlanta Brush Co.                  | —    | Keefer Starch Co.                  | 28   |
| —B—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Bahnson Co.                        | —    | Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.        | —    |
| Baily, Joshua L. & Co.             | 30   | Leemon, Clarence M.                | 20   |
| Barber-Colman Co.                  | 31   | Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.       | —    |
| Barber Mfg. Co.                    | —    | Lewis, John D.                     | —    |
| Billington, Jas. H. Co.            | 14   | Lincoln Electric Co.               | —    |
| Bond, Chas. Co.                    | —    | Link-Belt Co.                      | —    |
| Borne, Scrymser Co.                | 23   | Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.    | 20   |
| Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co.            | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.      | —    | Marston, Jno. P. Co.               | 27   |
| —C—                                | —    | Mathieson Alkali Works             | —    |
| Campbell, John & Co.               | —    | Mauney Steel Co.                   | —    |
| Catlin & Co.                       | 31   | McCampbell & Co.                   | —    |
| Celanese Corp. of America          | —    | Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.       | —    |
| Charlotte Chemical Laboratories    | 14   | —                                  | —    |
| Charlotte Leather Belting Co.      | —    | National Aniline & Chemical Co.    | —    |
| Charlotte Mfg. Co.                 | 35   | National Ring Traveler Co.         | 31   |
| Ciba Co., Inc.                     | 13   | Neumann, R. & Co.                  | —    |
| Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.    | —    | Neutrasol Products Corp.           | 33   |
| Corn Products Refining Co.         | 35   | Newport Chemical Works, Inc.       | —    |
| Courtney, Dana S. Co.              | —    | N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.        | 24   |
| Crompton & Knowles Loom Works      | 3    | New Yorker Hotel                   | —    |
| Curran & Barry                     | 30   | —                                  | —    |
| Curtis & Marble Machine Co.        | 22   | Oakite Products, Inc.              | 25   |
| —D—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Dary Ring Traveler Co.             | —    | Parks-Cramer Co.                   | —    |
| Davis, G. M. & Son                 | —    | Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.         | —    |
| Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.      | 30   | Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co. | —    |
| Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.       | 33   | —                                  | —    |
| Draper, E. S.                      | 20   | Roberts & Co.                      | —    |
| Draper Corporation                 | —    | Rockweave Mills, Inc.              | —    |
| Dronsfeld Bros.                    | —    | Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. | 4    |
| DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.     | —    | R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.      | —    |
| —E—                                | —    | Rice Dobby Chain Co.               | 25   |
| Eaton, Paul B.                     | 26   | Roy, B. S. & Son                   | 29   |
| Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.      | 21   | Royle, John & Sons                 | —    |
| Economy Baler Co.                  | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Emmons Loom Harness Co.            | —    | Saco-Lowell Shops                  | —    |
| Enka, American                     | —    | Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.        | —    |
| Entwistle, T. C. Co.               | —    | Seaboard Ry.                       | —    |
| —F—                                | —    | Seydel Chemical Co.                | —    |
| Fales & Jenks Machine Co.          | —    | Seydel Woolley Co.                 | 25   |
| Fidelity Machine Co.               | —    | Shambow Shuttle Co.                | —    |
| Firth-Smith Co.                    | —    | Sipp-Eastwood Corp.                | —    |
| Ford, J. B. Co.                    | 36   | Sirrine, J. E. & Co.               | —    |
| Foster Machine Co.                 | —    | S. K. F. Industries                | —    |
| Benjamin Franklin Hotel            | —    | Sonoco Products                    | 16   |
| Franklin Process Co.               | —    | Southern Ry.                       | —    |
| Freeman, Samuel T. & Co.           | 17   | Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.       | 36   |
| —G—                                | —    | Stafford Co.                       | —    |
| Garland Mfg. Co.                   | 33   | Standard Oil Co.                   | —    |
| Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co.   | —    | Stanley Works                      | —    |
| General Dyestuff Corp.             | —    | Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.              | 15   |
| General Electric Co.               | —    | Stein, Hall & Co.                  | —    |
| Gill Leather Co.                   | 32   | Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.         | —    |
| Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc.       | —    | Stodghill & Co.                    | —    |
| Graton & Knight Co.                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| —H—                                | —    | Taylor Instrument Cos.             | —    |
| Halton's, Thomas Sons              | —    | Terrell Machine Co.                | —    |
| Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.  | 20   | Texas Co., The                     | —    |
| Hercules Powder Co.                | —    | Textile Banking Co.                | —    |
| Hermas Machine Co.                 | 29   | Textile Finishing Machinery Co.    | 1    |
| H. & B. American Machine Co.       | —    | Textile Mill Supply Co.            | —    |
| Houghton, E. F. & Co.              | 26   | Tolhurst Machine Works             | —    |
| Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.              | —    | Tubize Chatillon Corp.             | —    |
| Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.          | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.           | —    | U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.         | —    |
| —I—                                | —    | U. S. Ring Traveler Co.            | 31   |
| Iselin-Jefferson Co.               | 20   | Universal Winding Co.              | 31   |
| —J—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Johnson, Warren S.                 | 26   | Veeder-Root, Inc.                  | —    |
| Johnson, Chas. B.                  | —    | Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co.         | —    |
| —K—                                | —    | Victor Ring Traveler Co.           | 20   |
| Kaumagraph Co.                     | —    | Viscose Co.                        | —    |
| Keefer Starch Co.                  | 28   | Vogel, Joseph A. Co.               | 36   |
| —L—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.        | —    | Washburn Printing Co.              | 32   |
| Leemon, Clarence M.                | 20   | Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.           | 35   |
| Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.       | —    | Wellington, Sears & Co.            | 30   |
| Lewis, John D.                     | —    | Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.   | —    |
| Lincoln Electric Co.               | —    | Whitin Machine Works               | —    |
| Link-Belt Co.                      | —    | Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.     | 26   |
| Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.    | 20   | Wolf, Jacques & Co.                | —    |
| —M—                                | —    | Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.             | —    |
| Marston, Jno. P. Co.               | 27   | Woodward, Baldwin & Co.            | 30   |
| Mathieson Alkali Works             | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Mauney Steel Co.                   | —    | —                                  | —    |
| McCampbell & Co.                   | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.       | —    | —                                  | —    |
| —N—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| National Aniline & Chemical Co.    | —    | —                                  | —    |
| National Ring Traveler Co.         | 31   | —                                  | —    |
| Neumann, R. & Co.                  | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Neutrasol Products Corp.           | 33   | —                                  | —    |
| Newport Chemical Works, Inc.       | —    | —                                  | —    |
| N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.        | 24   | —                                  | —    |
| New Yorker Hotel                   | —    | —                                  | —    |
| —O—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Oakite Products, Inc.              | 25   | —                                  | —    |
| —P—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Parks-Cramer Co.                   | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.         | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co. | —    | —                                  | —    |
| —R—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Roberts & Co.                      | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Rockweave Mills, Inc.              | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. | 4    | —                                  | —    |
| R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.      | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Rice Dobby Chain Co.               | 25   | —                                  | —    |
| Roy, B. S. & Son                   | 29   | —                                  | —    |
| Royle, John & Sons                 | —    | —                                  | —    |
| —S—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Saco-Lowell Shops                  | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.        | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Seaboard Ry.                       | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Seydel Chemical Co.                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Seydel Woolley Co.                 | 25   | —                                  | —    |
| Shambow Shuttle Co.                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Sipp-Eastwood Corp.                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Sirrine, J. E. & Co.               | —    | —                                  | —    |
| S. K. F. Industries                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Sonoco Products                    | 16   | —                                  | —    |
| Southern Ry.                       | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.       | 36   | —                                  | —    |
| Stafford Co.                       | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Standard Oil Co.                   | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Stanley Works                      | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.              | 15   | —                                  | —    |
| Stein, Hall & Co.                  | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.         | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Stodghill & Co.                    | —    | —                                  | —    |
| —T—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Taylor Instrument Cos.             | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Terrell Machine Co.                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Texas Co., The                     | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Textile Banking Co.                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Textile Finishing Machinery Co.    | 1    | —                                  | —    |
| Textile Mill Supply Co.            | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Tolhurst Machine Works             | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Tubize Chatillon Corp.             | —    | —                                  | —    |
| —U—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.         | —    | —                                  | —    |
| U. S. Ring Traveler Co.            | 31   | —                                  | —    |
| Universal Winding Co.              | 31   | —                                  | —    |
| —V—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Veeder-Root, Inc.                  | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co.         | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Victor Ring Traveler Co.           | 20   | —                                  | —    |
| Viscose Co.                        | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Vogel, Joseph A. Co.               | 36   | —                                  | —    |
| —W—                                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Washburn Printing Co.              | 32   | —                                  | —    |
| Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.           | 35   | —                                  | —    |
| Wellington, Sears & Co.            | 30   | —                                  | —    |
| Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.   | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Whitin Machine Works               | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.     | 26   | —                                  | —    |
| Wolf, Jacques & Co.                | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.             | —    | —                                  | —    |
| Woodward, Baldwin & Co.            | 30   | —                                  | —    |

## Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

**E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.**  
P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

## PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights

A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

**PAUL B. EATON**

Registered Patent Attorney  
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797  
314 McLachlen Building  
Washington, D. C.



## Answer to Those Who Oppose Elimination of Night Work for Women and Minors

(Continued from Page 8)

situation which definitely removes the opportunity to operate profitably and to provide steady and full employment for its workers? Certainly intelligent mill men will not seriously urge such considerations as sufficiently compelling reasons for standing aside when a truly constructive policy is presented for action under such critical conditions.

The objection that the measure is discriminatory (advanced solely by a single political organization of women) is apparently based upon an unsound premise and upon an incorrect knowledge of the many aspects of the situation. There is no inference in the proposal and no intention in its practice that men are to be substituted for women's work—except to the extent that in times of abnormal demand or emergency the mills, if they indulge in night work, will conduct it with male employees.

Humanitarian considerations comprise one of the principal reasons for the Institute's proposal. It is realized that women are the mothers of the race and that their physical make-up is such that long hours of work performed at night is harmful to them. Not only is it harmful to them as individuals, but in the public opinion it is harmful to the whole country. The public demands that our mothers or prospective mothers be treated with all the consideration due them, and it has repeatedly applauded any measures, legislative or otherwise, which limit their night employment. Furthermore, we believe it is indefensible socially for manufacturers to pursue policies which separate mothers from their children at night. It seems remarkable, in view of the fact that this plan has occasioned hearty endorsement and response from women's organizations in all parts of the country, from labor organizations, from religious agencies, and from governmental agencies including the United States Department of Labor, that one women's organization alone should in its loyalty to a merely abstract principle of equality for both sexes, adopt an attitude calculated to keep women and minors at manual labor during the night hours.

The specific declarations to which individual mills are subscribing in announcing their intended adherence to this program provide that they will make it effective when similar declarations have been made by 75 per cent of all the mills. Thus there is no middle ground in the matter and each mill must either be counted with the number who will adopt it or be listed as one whose lack of participation may, either by itself or by the example it sets to others, be the means of causing the collapse of this farseeing proposal. If the program fails for such a reason a heavy responsibility will rest upon those manufacturers who have contributed to its failure either by ill-advised opposition or by vacillating neglect.

### The Popularity of Cotton

(Continued from Page 10)

costumes and men's clothing. All these are directly of interest to laundryowners, because they represent uses of cotton which when established, require the services of commercial laundries.

Although real progress is being made in developing those interests common to the industry and the cotton industry, there remain decidedly impressive possibilities for co-operative effort to effect more and better business for both.

## Gum Tragasol Colloid Specialty

for

### Sizing and Finishing

Is an excellent binder, thus minimizing shedding, chafing and dusting out. Unaffected by changes in humidity, so no soft warps. Tragasol fills and strengthens the fabric; o tendering effects. Just Tragasol—nothing more for pure finishes. Can be used in conjunction with all other materials.

**John P. Marston Company**

*Importers*

**247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston**

Sole Agents, United States and Canada

## Do You Know of Aktivin-S

The reliable and convenient  
chemical ingredient

for better starch sizes and finishes

*Booklet describing method on request*

**THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION**

50 Union Square

New York City

*Exclusive Southern Sales Agents*

**American Aniline Products, Inc.**

1003 West Trade Street  
Charlotte, N. C.

## Methods of Dyeing Silk Hosiery

(Continued from Page 9)

one and a half to two hours from start to finish, whereas the two-bath method requires from two and a half to three hours, and the acid method from three to four hours. It can be said that the feel and handle of the goods when dyed by the one-bath method is superior to the feel and handle obtained by the two-bath method. This is probably due to the fact that during the dyeing operation the sericin which has been boiled off from the silk acts as a protective coating to the silk fibers and does not permit the mechanical handling of the goods to impair the silk.

However superior the finish may be, and no matter how economical the process may seem, the dyer must take into consideration the disadvantages of the one-bath method, which are, briefly, the difficulty of controlling the dyes and the inferior fastness to washing of hosiery dyed by this process.

Of course, skillful dyers who have adequate means at their disposal are able to select dyestuffs which are more easily controlled than others, which, in a large measure, can overcome this disadvantage.

The inferior fastness to washing of this method of dyeing means that the dyer must select his dyestuff with special regard for its fastness. This generally means that dyestuffs of a more expensive character must be used, and, if the shade be dark enough, the increased cost of dyestuffs might more than offset the economy of time.

### THE TWO-BATH METHOD

The two-bath method is probably used by more hosiery dyers than any other. It is the safest, especially where the dyer has had a comparatively small amount of experience or where he cannot rely upon his help to follow his instructions carefully. As stated before, the two-bath process requires from two and a half to three hours, or approximately 50 per cent longer than the one-bath process, provided the latter is conducted correctly.

The two-bath method necessitates more handling of the hosiery. The goods are in the bath longer, which may cause more tangles, and there is greater opportunity for them to become chafed, due to too much mechanical agitation during the boil-off or dyeing.

### ACID METHOD PRODUCES BRILLIANCY

The acid method is employed where a great deal of

brilliancy is wanted in the stocking. It is primarily used for dyeing hosiery for theatrical use and hosiery to match evening wear. The process is essentially the same as the two-bath process in that the goods must be degummed prior to dyeing. In the case of the two-bath method commonly used they are dyed in a neutral bath, but in the acid method the hosiery is dyed in a bath acidified with acetic acid. The acid method requires the utmost skill on the part of the dyer, not only in preparing his goods, but from the point of view of selecting his dyestuff and controlling the treatment.

### DETAILS OF THE SINGLE-BATH METHOD

In the single-bath method the machine is filled with water and heated to 110 degrees F. (43 degrees C.) From 10 per cent to 12 per cent of the boil-off oil is added, and then the dissolved dyestuff is added and the machine is permitted to run for two to three minutes so as to thoroughly distribute the color and the boil-off oil throughout the bath. The goods are then entered into the machine; if it be a drum-type machine they are placed in the various compartments of the drum; if it be a paddle type the bags are gradually added to the bath.

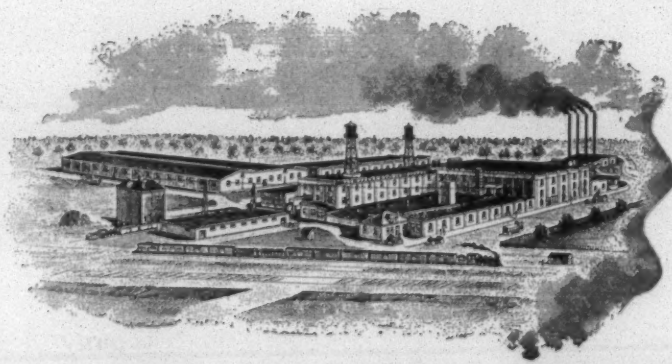
The bath is slowly brought to a boil in the course of 20 to 30 minutes, and kept boiling for 30 minutes thereafter. A sample is then taken and dried. If the color is apparently going on evenly and the right shade seems evident, common salt or Glauber's salt is added to the bath, the steam shut off and the bath run for 15 minutes longer, when a sample is again taken, dried and compared with the standard. If the formula be correct, the goods should then be of the proper shade and evenly and levelly dyed.

If the goods are up to the proper shade, cold water is then run into the machine and it is allowed to overflow for ten minutes. This will carry off any oil, gum, or suspended impurities in the dye bath. The machine is then drained and filled with warm water, and the goods are given a rinse for about ten minutes, being sure that they are floated during this period; that is to say, the machine is kept in motion and the water allowed to overflow.

### DETAILS OF THE TWO-BATH METHOD

Before commencing to dye the hosiery it is put up into dye lots. The lots are weighed out and placed in their respective bags and properly numbered. The two-bath method enables the dyer to degum several small lots at

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



one time, and to split these lots up, after boiling off, into their respective shades. The machine is loaded to its proper capacity and filled to the water line with cold or luke-warm water. The boil-off oil is then added. It usually requires from 8 per cent to 10 per cent based on the dry weight of the hosiery. The steam is turned on and the bath brought to a boil and kept at a gentle boil for 45 minutes to one hour. This is ample time to completely boil off the goods without over-degumming them.

Some hosiery dyers prefer to have a small amount of water constantly entering the boil-off bath in order to insure an overflowing for the carrying off of any gum, scum, dirt, etc., liberated from the silk. However, if low-pressure steam is used for heating, the condensate from the steam may be sufficient to keep the bath constantly overflowing.

If an overflow during the boil-off is not used, then the overflow should be conducted during the rinsing by opening up the steam valves and the water valves and keeping the cylinders or paddles revolving. The bath should be allowed to overflow in this manner for ten minutes, which is ample time to remove scum, gum and any suspended particles. The machine can then be drained and refilled. Warm water is preferable for rinsing purposes, but if warm water is not available cold water can be run into the machine, the steam pipe opened up and the bath heated to 120 degrees to 140 degrees F. (50 degrees to 60 degrees C.) with the live steam, which will thoroughly loosen up and remove any of the sericin or gum in the silk.

The goods are then given a second rinse with warm water, at 110 degrees to 120 degrees F. (43 degrees to 50 degrees C.) for 15 minutes. They are by this time completely degummed, and are removed from the machine, extracted and prepared for dyeing.

#### DYEING AFTER BOILING OFF

The thoroughly shaken out goods are reloaded into the dyeing machine, which is filled to the proper depth with cold water. The bath is then heated to 110 degrees to 115 degrees F. (43 degrees to 46 degrees C.) and 1 per cent to 2 per cent of the proper grade of sulphonated oil added. The cylinders or paddles should then be permitted to revolve for approximately five minutes, to thoroughly wet out the stockings and allow the sulphonated oil to become thoroughly impregnated into the goods. At this point it might be well to point out the reasons why just any grade of sulphonated oil should not be used. Sulphonated oils, as a class, constitute a great variety of materials, by reason of the fact that the majority of them are not made for any particular purpose, and, consequently, some may have properties which are advantageous and beneficial in the dye bath and others may present serious drawbacks and cause many troubles.

Sulphonated oil used in silk hosiery dyeing must be as neutral as possible. If the oil is on the acid side it will cause the color to go on the silk more rapidly than on the cotton heel and toe. On the other hand, if the oil is on the alkaline side it may make the bath so alkaline that the dyestuff is held off the silk and deposited too deeply on the cotton. After the dyeing formula has been adjusted to produce the desired results, this sulphonated oil must be kept within very narrow limits of either acidity or alkalinity. It is best, however, to use one which is practically neutral; that is to say, one with less than .8 per cent free fatty acid.

Getting back to the steps of the two-bath process, the bath is slowly brought to a boil in the course of 15 to 20

(Continued on Page 33)

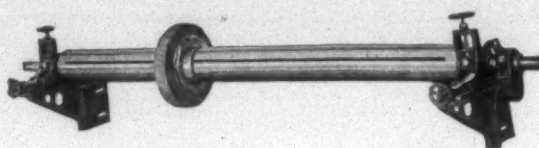
## Good Business

Roy Grinders mean good carding.

Good carding means good spinning.

Good spinning means good yarn and cloth.

Good yarn and cloth mean good business.



**B. S. ROY & SON CO.**

*Established 1868*

WORCESTER

MASS., U. S. A.

# ROY GRINDERS

## HERMAS

Shears that are fully automatic allowing one operator to run a battery.

Ball bearing throughout with Zerk System of Lubrication.

Patented suction draws all loose ends from selvages into knives, without aid of brushes.

Brushes provided when required to clean OFF LEAF AND MOTES

Large production, low upkeep, small floor space, low first cost.

All Cloth Room Machinery, Brushes, Shears, Measuring, Examining, Rolling.

### Hermas Machine Company

Warburton Ave., Susquehanna R. R.  
Hawthorne, N. J.

*Southern Representatives:*  
Carolina Specialty Co.  
Charlotte, N. C.

*European Representatives:*  
Textile Accessories, Ltd.  
Manchester, Eng.

*New England Representative*  
Joseph Barnes, New Bedford, Mass.

## SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

### Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston    223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

### WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents for

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore    Philadelphia    Boston    St. Joseph  
St. Louis    San Francisco    Chicago    Shanghai (China)  
St. Paul    Cincinnati    Minneapolis

### Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued generally quiet during the week. The price situation was generally steady although some sales of print cloths from second hands were reported at concessions. Print cloths moved in moderate volume, but there was little inclination toward large contract business. Sheetings were rather slow. Drills and twills were quiet. In carded broadcloths, only a few transactions of important size were noted.

A moderate amount of business in 39-inch 80-square 4.00-yard print cloths for spot and November deliveries was done at 7 $\frac{7}{8}$  cents. Later goods were 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents without much interest shown. Some centers said the quick goods sold had reached fair volume, although others were disposed to belittle such reports. The 72x76s were quoted at 7 $\frac{7}{8}$  cents. The 39-inch 68x72s continued quoted at 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  cents, and were quiet. Selling of 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 64x60 5.35-yard continued in second hand channels at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, small lots appearing here and there, although many quarters having orders at this price were unable to locate goods and fill them.

The action of most of the important rayon producers in guaranteeing prices through the remainder of the year created a great deal of interest. Persistent rumors of a pending price cut in rayon have disturbed the market in recent weeks. It is felt that the market may become more stable as a result of price guarantees, but there is yet a general lack of confidence in the situation.

Mill men and others reported better sales in fine goods. Reports were current that some contracts representing very fair yardages had been entered into both in staple and semi-staple combed cotton constructions as well as in two or three fancy descriptions. Voiles, poplins, a few broadcloths were among the staple cloths mentioned. Inquiry for rayon goods was slightly better. Some trading in crepes, shantung, rayon voiles, and other cloths developed.

Prices were as follows:

|                                          |                      |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s             | 4                    |
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s             | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$      |
| Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 64x60s | 5                    |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s               | 6 $\frac{7}{8}$      |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard                  | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$      |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s          | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$      |
| Tickings, 8-ounce                        | 17                   |
| Denims                                   | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| Standard prints                          | 8                    |
| Dress gingham                            | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 |

**Constructive Selling Agents  
for  
Southern Cotton Mills**

**J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.**

57 Worth St.  
New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn trading was rather light during the week. In spite of the slow demand and the erratic trend of cotton prices, spinners have done well in keeping yarn prices generally firm. A disposition to sell at concessions was reported in some quarters of the market, but actual business at lower prices was said to have been limited to small filling in supplies. Buyers who sought to buy under the market for delivery next year were unable to find spinners who would accept the business.

Spinners state that prices they have to pay for actual cotton are higher than is reflected in their selling prices and that under present conditions the whole price list is out of line with raw material prices.

In the insulating division a number of sales were made. A few mills are holding for higher prices and feel they will get advances over current selling levels. Dealers who sold short of specified makes stand in danger of penalties unless the market goes off.

Weavers ordered moderately of both skeins and warps. Coverage involved quantities hardly more than 25,000 pounds, and smaller amounts usually figured in transactions during the past week.

For what is described as the first time in several years, at least, yarn buyers find they are compelled to pay premiums over current prices for deliveries beyond January of next year. Heretofore mills have encouraged trading in anticipation of stock taking. Buyers want to experience the temptation of spinners seeking their business.

Reports from Gaston county indicated that there has been very little change in the combed yarn situation. The bulk of the business done in recent weeks has been of the small order variety. Spinners continue to curtail production, most of them operating only on actual orders. There was no material change in the price list on combed counts.

|                          |             |                            |                 |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 4s to 8s                 | 20 1/2 a    | Southern Two-Ply Warps.    | 8s to 10s       | 22 a 22 1/2 |
| Southern Single Skeins.  |             |                            |                 |             |
| 10s                      | 21 a        |                            | 12s             | 22 1/2 a 23 |
| 12s                      | 21 1/2 a    |                            | 14s             | 23 a 23 1/2 |
| 14s                      | 22 a        |                            | 16s             | 23 1/2 a 24 |
| 16s                      | 22 1/2 a    |                            | 20s             | 24 a        |
| 20s                      | 23 a        |                            | 24s             | 26 1/2 a 27 |
| 24s                      | 26 a        |                            | 26s             | 27 1/2 a 28 |
| 26s                      | 27 a        |                            | 30s             | 28 1/2 a 29 |
| 30s                      | 28 a        |                            | 40s             | 37 a        |
| Southern Single Warps.   |             | Southern Frame Spun Carded |                 |             |
| 8s to 10s                | 21 a 21 1/2 | Yarn on Cones.             | 8s              | 21 a        |
| 12s                      | 21 1/2 a 22 |                            | 10s             | 21 1/2 a 22 |
| 14s                      | 22 a 22 1/2 |                            | 12s             | 22 a 22 1/2 |
| 16s                      | 22 1/2 a 23 |                            | 14s             | 22 1/2 a 23 |
| 20s                      | 23 a 23 1/2 |                            | 16s             | 23 a        |
| 24s                      | 27 1/2 a    |                            | 18s             | 23 a 23 1/2 |
| 30s                      | 28 1/2 a    |                            | 20s             | 23 1/2 a 24 |
| Southern Two-Ply Skeins. |             |                            | 22s             | 24 a 24 1/2 |
| 8s                       | 21 a        |                            | 24s             | 25 a 25 1/2 |
| 10s                      | 21 1/2 a 22 |                            | 26s             | 26 a 26 1/2 |
| 12s                      | 22 a 22 1/2 |                            | 30s             | 28 1/2 a 29 |
| 14s                      | 22 1/2 a 23 |                            | 40s             | 36 a        |
| 16s                      | 23 a        |                            | 30s dbl. carded | 33 a 33 1/2 |
| 20s                      | 23 1/2 a    |                            | 30s tying in    | 27 1/2 a 28 |
| 24s                      | 26 a        | Carpet Yarns.              |                 |             |
| 26s                      | 27 1/2 a    | 8s and 9s white warp       |                 |             |
| 30s                      | 28 1/2 a    | twist                      |                 |             |
| 40s                      | 36 a        | 8s tinged tubes            |                 |             |
|                          |             | 8s part waste              |                 |             |

### CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

1017 Commercial Bank Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

Boston

### Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.  
Frederick Jackson  
I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.  
Jesse W. Stribling

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.



"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres.

AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"  
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—  
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFFSET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

BARBER-COLMAN  
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS  
HIGH SPEED WARPERS  
WARP TYING MACHINES  
WARP DRAWING MACHINES  
HAND KNOTTERS

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

Framingham, Mass.

ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

Greenville, S. C.

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger  
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the  
SPINNING RING. The greatest  
improvement entering the spinning  
room since the advent of the HIGH  
SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



## CLASSIFIED ADS.

### GILL LEATHER SHEEP SKIN for TOP ROLLS

means **MORE PROFIT**  
because **BETTER YARN**,  
**FEWER BREAKS**, and  
**FASTER PRODUCTION**

*Southern Representatives*

Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.  
Hammner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.  
Benton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

**GILL LEATHER CO.**  
SALEM, MASS.

ROLLER LEATHER FOR FOUR GENERATIONS

**THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL**  
is by train. The safest. Most  
comfortable. Most reliable. Costs  
less. Inquire of Ticket Agents  
regarding greatly reduced fares  
for short trips.

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

### Becky Ann's Books

Interesting Stories of  
Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a  
Friend"  
"Only a Factory Boy"  
"Hearts of Gold"  
"The Better Way"  
"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

Order from  
**CLARK PUBLISHING CO.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

### BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile  
mill in the Southern States. Make  
your wants and offerings known  
through this medium. \$3.00 per inch  
for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40  
words to the inch.  
Set this style, about 30 words to  
inch.

# PRINTING?

## RULED FORMS

### GET OUR QUOTATIONS

#### LETTERHEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

Bill Heads

Factory Forms

Statements

Invoices

Pay Roll Envelopes

Loose Leaf Systems and Binders

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

Many Mill Forms Carried in Stock

## WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 West Fourth St.

Phone 3-2972

Charlotte, N. C.

### \$63,970,971 Advanced On 1930 Cotton Crop

New Orleans.—A total of \$63,970,971 has been advanced by the American Cotton Co-operative Association on 1,544,020 bales of cotton delivered to the association as of November 12, according to the organization's first official announcement on receipts and advances on the 1930 crop. The number of bales received do not cover the total deliveries to the individual state associations, officials pointed out, but cover only cotton for which the actual collateral has been turned over to the American Association.

Bales received to date will run close to 1,700,000. The association is advancing 90 per cent of the market value on seasonal pool deliveries and 80 per cent of the value on optional pool cotton. This has been the prevailing price during the greater part of the season, based on 11-cent spot prices.

Deliveries to the association on November 8 were running three times heavier than to all individual associations last year, according to figures taken from the field service bulletin. The report shows that 1,502,171 bales had been received on that date as compared with 487,522 bales to the individual associations on November 9, 1929.

The peak of the movement of the crop and deliveries to the association is believed to have been passed. Officials said, however, that many of the state associations, especially in the northern belt, are now receiving more cotton per week than earlier in the season. This is interpreted to mean that throughout the entire belt there is a desire on the part of farmers to co-operate, and that many persons who have had cotton ginned and stored of their own accord are now delivering it to the association.

Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas and South Carolina are taking the lead in increased deliveries. However, every association, with one exception, has doubled its deliveries of last year, the field service bulletin shows. The Louisiana association on that date had received 101,640 bales, compared with 17,794 at the same time last year.

### September Cotton Knit Exports

Washington.—Exports of cotton knit goods from the United States in September, excluding hosiery, totaled 128,291 dozen items valued at \$237,873.



## Methods of Dyeing Silk Hosiery

(Continued from Page 29)

minutes and boiled for 30 minutes. Then the steam is shut off and the salt added, and it is run an additional 15 minutes to exhaust the bath. A sample is then taken, and if the shade has been correctly matched the goods are given a thorough rinsing by overflowing the bath for ten minutes, and then a final rinse with whatever softener or finishing agents are used in the bath.

### DETAILS OF ACID DYEING

In the acid method the goods are boiled off as outlined for the two-bath method. After untangling the knots and straightening the stockings out, the bath is filled with cold water and one pound of 28 per cent acetic acid for every hundred pounds of stockings is added. The goods are run in this bath for ten minutes, and then the temperature is brought up to 110 degrees F. (43 degrees C.) The dissolved dyestuff is added and the goods run at 110 degrees F (43 degrees C.) for another ten minutes and then the temperature is gently raised to the boil in the course of 15 or 20 minutes, and boiled for 45 minutes. At this point  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of acetic acid per 100 lbs. of goods is added to the bath. The acid is never added in the concentrated form, but dissolved in water, using approximately a gallon of water for each half pound of acetic acid. The goods are run 20 minutes after the acid has been added and then are sampled. They are then rinsed, finished, extracted and dried.—Houghton's Black and White.

## Spindle Activity in October

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Commerce announces that according to preliminary census figures 33,966,916 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on October 31, 1930, of which 26,153,792 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 26,087,004 for September, 25,873,978 for August, 26,457,786 for July, 27,659,308 for June, 28,357,908 for May, and 30,107,434 for October, 1929.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 6,239,336,658. During October the normal time of operation was  $26\frac{3}{4}$  days (allowance being made for the observance of Columbus Day in some localities) compared with  $25\frac{1}{2}$  for September, 26 for August, 26 for July, 25 for June, and  $26\frac{1}{2}$  for May. Based on an activity of 8.91 hours per day the average number of spindles operated during October was 26,178,028 or at 77.1 per cent capacity on a single shift basis. This percentage compares with 73.4 for September, 65.2 for August, 67.2 for July, 76.2 for June, 83.4 for May, and 108.8 for October, 1929. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 184.

## WANTED

To Sell—?  
To Buy—?  
To Exchange—?  
Employment—?  
Help—?

'Want Ads' in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

## RESULTS

Rates: \$3.00 per inch per insertion

## SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

\_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_  
Name of Mill \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Spinning Spindles \_\_\_\_\_ Looms \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Carder \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Spinner \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Weaver \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Cloth Room \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Dyer \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Master Mechanic \_\_\_\_\_  
Recent changes \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Send for samples  
DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.  
Bristol, R. I.

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

## NEUTRASOL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

41 Park Row

New York

TEXTILE OILS and SIZINGS

Southern Representative:

L. M. Bowes, Cutter Building, Charlotte, N. C.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as instant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

WANT position as plain weaver. Age 37. 15 years as overseer. Married. Go anywhere if there are good schools and churches. No. 5785.

WANT position as spinner, spooler, twister, winder. Married. 17 years with present company. Good manager help. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5786.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on two and four harness goods, plain white and colored, any numbers. No fancies. No. 5787.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both, or as second hand in large mill. Want a day job. Age 33. Three years on present job as carder and spinner. Married, good references. No. 5788.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 36. 12 years experience. No. 5789.

WANT position as stenographer, shipping or general office work. Lady of 12 years experience on present textile job. Best references. No. 5790.

WANT position as shipping clerk, cotton grader or warehouse man. Seven years with present employer. References. No. 5791.

WANT position as superintendent. 20 years experience on all classes of white, colored and fancy goods, cotton and rayon. Best references. No. 5792.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on cotton, rayon and silk. I. C. S. diploma. Age 35. Married. On present job two years. No. 5793.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Age 30. Ten years experience on Stafford, Draper and C. & K. looms. References. No. 5794.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, capable and the very best of references. No. 5795.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning—or either one. 18 years on present job. Experienced on white and colors. Good references. No. 5796.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and capable and dependable. No. 5797.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding in a large mill. No. 5798.

WANT position as overseer, second hand—or would accept position as loom fixer till something better turns up. Experienced overseer and guarantee satisfaction. References from former employers. No. 5799.

WANT position as carder or spinner—or both. 15 years on carded and combed yarns. Three years as superintendent yarn mill. References. No. 5800.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 28. Ten years experience in carding, card grinding, speeder fixing, etc. Single. Good references. No. 5801.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or supply clerk. 15 years experience as cloth room overseer, and 5 years as supply clerk. Age 43. All past and present employers as reference. No. 5802.

WANT position as bookkeeper, paymaster or cost accountant. 10 years experience in cotton mill office. Age 30. Married, and best references. No. 5803.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced mill man. Good draftsman. Present employers as reference. No. 5804.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning. Carding preferred. Experienced and best references. No. 5805.

WANT position as superintendent. Textile graduate. Over six years experience as superintendent and designer. References the best. No. 5806.

WANT position as superintendent, carded and combed yarns. Experienced, reliable, and best references. No. 5807.

WANT position as superintendent of a small mill, or as overseer carding or master mechanic in large mill. Age 36, married, reliable and experienced on plain and dobby work. No. 5808.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, spooling and winding. Experienced, qualified and able. A hard worker and will go anywhere. Investigation welcome and appreciated. No. 5809.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on plain, jacquard, dobby and fancies of all kinds. Textile graduate with nine years experience as overseer and superintendent. Age 39, strictly sober. Married and best of references. No. 5810.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 30. Nine years experience on plain, and fancies, cotton and rayon. Married. Now employed. Best of references. No. 5811.

## Seek Co-Operation In Hose Trade Study

Negotiations have been set on foot between the industrial research department of the University of Pennsylvania and the officers of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, which, it is hoped, will lead to a continuance and broadening of the study of the problems of the full-fashioned hosiery industry, which was started in 1929 with a study by Dr. George W. Taylor of the industrial research department, under the title of "Significant Post-war Changes in the Full-fashioned Hosiery Industry."

If carried out to its full extent it would probably include such studies as (1) the potential machine capacity of the industry for the production of various definite types of hosiery, (2) the collection of data on detailed hosiery production; (3) consideration of the past and present channels of distribution and the relation of distribution policies of the industry to the stock-on-hand problem, (4) the development of standard production ratios and (5) the development of standard financial ratios.

Realizing that, in studies of this kind, the university has no axe to grind, and seeks only the discovery of the facts and their dissemination for the service of the whole industry, it is expected, if these negotiations reach a favorable conclusion, that representative members of the industry will actively co-operate in supplying the necessary data.

A comprehensive survey of this character should be planned to cover a period of years and to include as many of the industry's problems as may be practical, provision being made meanwhile for a monthly report to the trade of production, sales, unfilled orders, stock on hand—broken down as far as possible into the various types of hosiery.

The success of such a series of studies depends upon the active support of substantial numbers of mem-

## Tire Production Increase Forecast for Next Year

Production of 72,600,000 automobile tires in 1931, as compared with an estimated 56,000,000 in 1930 and 74,600,000 in 1929, is forecast by the Alexander Hamilton Institute. New cars are expected to require 22,500,000 tires, exports 2,500,000, and replacements at least 47,600,000. Members of the industry



## Mr. Mill Man Please Read This

A slogan being used very extensively and very effectively in Great Britain and its colonies is

### "TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE"

The Charlotte Manufacturing Company is the only concern manufacturing CARD CLOTHING in the South, and twenty years of successful operation testify to the quality of its product.

Why have your CARD CLOTHING made in England or New England when Clothing of at least equal merit is made at your very door?

We make the straight tooth stripless clothing as well as regular Card Clothing. Why not

### "TRADE WITHIN THE SOUTH"

## Charlotte Manufacturing Company

Incorporated 1911

Charlotte, N. C.

Phones 5125-5126

We also make quality REEDS for Cotton, Rayon, Silk and Wool

## Starch



400 MILL

500 MILL

FAMOUS N

C. P. SPECIAL

BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY  
17 Battery Place, New York City

PHILADELPHIA

Branch Offices:  
BOSTON

GREENVILLE, S. C.



The combined experience of two concerns . . .  
for over 100 years associated with the manufacture of:

SHUTTLES  
HEDDLES HEDDLE FRAMES  
STRIPPER CARDS  
HAND CARDS  
and Dog Brushes

THE

**Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.**

LEICESTER, MASS.

Millbury, Mass.

Marlow, N. H.

Southern Representative

GEO. F. BAHAN, Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

## *Yours for the Asking! this \$1,000,000 Service*

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

### Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

Asace Gum

Dighton Artificial Gum

Rosin Size

### Our Products

Sizing Gums  
Sizing Compounds  
Softeners  
Soluble Gums  
Soluble Oils  
Soaps  
Dextrines  
Colors  
Pigment and Lake  
Chemicals (Belle Brand)  
Liquid Chlorine  
Chlorine Lime  
(Bleaching Powder)  
Caustic Soda

## **Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.**

*Chemists to the Textile Industry*

Providence  
New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia  
Boston



## **Crooked Spinning Spindles**

Doffers crook 20% of your spindles yearly. This decreases production and increases cost.

Why not let us straighten and repoint your crooked and blunt spindles. A quarter century of experience has taught us how.

*"Quality Features Built in,  
Not Talked-in"*

## **Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.**

Charlotte, N. C.

*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair  
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,  
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,  
Vice-Pres.

## **Pure, Soluble, Free Rinsing**

The purity, solubility and free rinsing qualities of the

**Wyandotte**  
*Quality and Service*  
**Textile Alkalies**

is a guarantee of the elimination of kier stains caused by impurities.

These textile alkalies entirely remove the impurities of the cotton and bring the goods out in a much better condition for after processes of bleaching or dyeing.

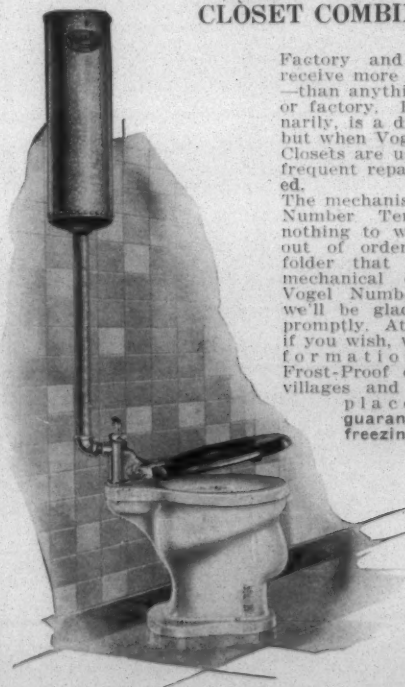


Ask your supply man for  
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

## **VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION**



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

## **JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY**

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.